

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1929 BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

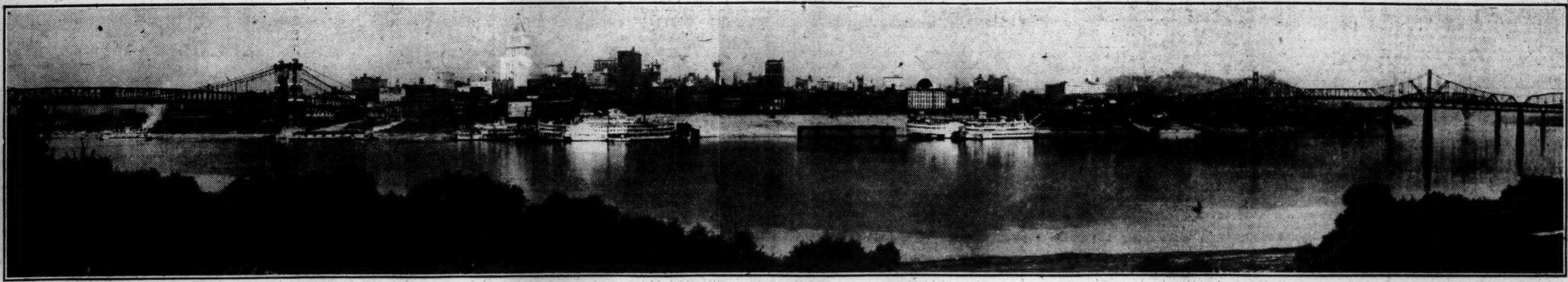
Twenty-Four Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 275

ATLANTIC EDITION ••

FIVE CENTS A COPY

Down in the Corner of Ohio Where the State's Own River Laps the Kentucky Shore Opposite Cincinnati



## INDIAN PROGRAM STRESSES WORK AND EDUCATION

Conference at Lake Mohonk Pledges Co-operation to Federal Policies

## FIELD FOR MISSIONS SHOWN TO CHURCHES

Early Settlement of Claims of Tribes Urged—Assistance Sought in Employment

BY PAUL S DELAND  
LAKE MOHONK, N. Y.—Resolutions, representing results of three days' deliberations by some 150 men and women from various parts of the United States were adopted and a rising vote of appreciation given to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Smiley for their generosity in making possible the meetings, marked the closing on Friday night of the thirty-fifth Lake Mohonk conference on the Indian.

Dr. G. E. E. Lindquist, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read a report which was adopted. In brief it follows:

The conference expressed to President Hoover its appreciation for the selection of Charles J. Rhoade and J. Henry Scattergood as Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

To Secretary of the Interior, Ray Lyman Wilbur, the conference sends its greetings and its regrets that the pressure of official business prevented his attendance. The conference thanks him for his message sent through Commissioner Rhoade and for his deep interest in the establishment of the Indians as economically independent citizens.

The conference pledges to the commissioners their co-operation in any

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

## British Airship to Make Flight to Egypt and India

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU,  
LONDON.—Great Britain's new

monsoon airship, R-101, which has just made a nine hours' experimental flight, has come through the trial so well that it is now settled that it is to undertake the long-distance journey to Egypt and India. Spare engines are to be sent to some overseas base for renewals en route, but the actual date of the airship's departure is not yet settled, as the Air Ministry's policy is safety first and every precaution will be first taken to insure success.

The speed of the recent flight was over 70 miles per hour with only three engines out of five running and the throttles less than three-fourths open. It is hoped therefore that 85 miles per hour will be reached later. The Air Minister, Lord Thomson, accompanied the flight.

Two of the most remarkable features of the trip, he said in an interview with the Daily Herald, the Government organ, were first the cheering of hundreds of school children at Nottingham, the young voices coming dimly through the air to the passengers on board. This fact is explained because, as the Minister said, the engines were so noiseless that even at 21,000 feet, at which the R-101 was then traveling, ground sounds came to them as a voice speaking through an ordinary telephone.

So smooth was the trip, Lord Thomson added, that he was able to dispose of a full box of Air Ministry papers during the time it lasted. "You get," he said, "complete detachment and apart from the tremendous sense of security, there is no doubt that flying in ships of this description is conducive to contentment of mind."

## INDEX OF THE MONITOR

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1929  
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 20  
Sporting News—Page 18  
Financial News—Pages 15, 17 and 20

FEATURES  
Book Reviews and Literary News... 8-9  
Home Building, Equipment, Gardening 10  
Antiques and Interior Decoration... 11  
Educational... 12  
The Home Forum... 13  
The Sovereign Painter... 14  
(With Illustrations)  
Art and Theater News... 15  
Music of the World... 16  
Radio... 17  
Daily Features... 18  
Editorials... 19

## U. S. FUNDS INVESTED IN CANADA WELCOMED BY C. P. R. PRESIDENT

E. W. BEATTY AT THE CONVENTION OF INVESTMENT BANKERS' ASSOCIATION REFERS TO AMERICANS 'SHARING OUR OPINION' OF COUNTRY'S GREATNESS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
QUEBEC, Que.—E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway addressing the annual convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America here, said: "There is something in the picture of a strong interdependent British Empire, with its traditional standards in public life, in finance and in commerce; with its regard for justice, for law and order, that carries a certainty of increasing power and influence, and when you put beside that empire the great Republic, which you gentlemen represent, also with Anglo-Saxon traditions, though composed of many different peoples, still with a common national language, the conclusion is inevitable that, so long as they achieve a broad and sympathetic understanding, the peace and prosperity of the world can never again be seriously or permanently impaired."

"We hear a great deal occasionally," Mr. Beatty further observed, "of the so-called peaceful penetration of Canada by the United States through your enormous and rapidly increasing investments in this country."

Development of Resources  
"Peaceful penetration properly describes this development which, until a few years ago, had only reached modest proportions. It is not, however, a penetration to which Canadians object; because it only helps to accomplish that which they all desire to see accomplished, namely, safe, sound and orderly development of its resources and expansion of its industries."

WE CANNOT very well object if you share our opinion of this country's future, and as we ourselves are contributing to it in a large measure from year to year, we, I think, properly regard ourselves as partners in a very sound Canadian enterprise. That development does not involve any interference from a national or political standpoint, and it is both wise and neighborly, even though its motive is found more in wisdom than in neighborliness. The people of the United States and Canada have a great deal in common, and that which they have is never likely to infringe upon or destroy the national characteristics and independence of either country."

Part of British Empire  
"To me it is unthinkable that Canada should ever be anything but an integral part of the British Empire. Many years ago the late Cecil Rhodes of South Africa, whose vision was indisputable, ran an eloquent finger across a map on which was shown Great Britain and its Dominions, with South Africa at one base of the arch and Australia and New Zealand at the other, and he pointed to Canada as the keystone of the arch. That, gentlemen, is a position which some of us Canadians possessing more than ordinary vision, conceive to be its position in the future, a position of economic and political pre-eminence among the nations which form the British Empire."

As to the railway rate structure, upon which there was constant downward pressure, the committee observed that the railways themselves were not without responsibility because of the many voluntary rate reductions.

Optimism over the future of power and light company securities was expressed by the report of the public service securities committee. Far

## Freedom of Initiative by Students Emphasized in Educational Goals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ALBANY, N. Y.—Discussions of the new trend in individual training marked the closing session of the convocation of the University of the State of New York Carleton W. Washburne, superintendent of schools of Winnetka, Ill., described the system in use there, in which the student is free of routine, and is left to pursue his studies without classroom exercises and without constant contact with instructors. The general theme of greater freedom of initiative by the student was approved in many of the papers delivered.

Mrs. Marion Coats Graves, formerly president of Sarah Lawrence Junior College, said that the student's knowledge of himself is the primary function of education. She urged that the system not be carried to the extreme, but that consultations between faculty and student be continued.

## RIVER PACKETS START PARADE DOWN THE OHIO

PITTSBURGH TO CAIRO FLOTILLA MARKS OPENING OF DEEP WATER CANALS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—"Ohio River dedicatory cruise, Pittsburgh to Cairo, celebrating the nine-foot stage."

These words of the steamer, that ran the length of the upper deck rails of the steamer Cincinnati explained the scenes which attended the departure Oct. 19 of 400 delegates to the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association. The demonstration in the Pittsburgh harbor marked the formal opening of the week, Oct. 25 inclusive, of celebrating the completed canalization of the Ohio River.

In the convoy which started on a 1000-mile river trip through the "RhineLand of America" were also the steamship Greater Pittsburgh, chartered by the City of Pittsburgh and carrying many of her prominent public officials, and the Queen City whose passenger list included Allegheny County commissioners and other dignitaries.

The Cincinnati, flagship of the flotilla, a side-wheeler, led her sister ships of the cruise in this parade of the packets. Other craft included yachts and speed boats, tugs and barges, all decked with pennants and bunting and telling of the rejoicing throughout the Ohio Valley, the home of 15,000,000 persons and the manufacturing center of the United States.

The procession from Pittsburgh was an echo of earlier ceremonies when 17 stern-wheelers, headed by the Cincinnati, maneuvered in the pool district before a throng of 80,000 persons.

Airplanes circled overhead, the river boats tooted whistles, huge engines pulling long lines of freight cars mingled their smoke fraternally with the belching blackness from the steamer stacks; truck drivers halted

(Continued on Page 20, Column 4)

SENATE APPROVES DEBENTURE PLAN FOR THIRD TIME

WASHINGTON (AP)—For the third time this session the Senate has approved the export debenture plan of farm tariff relief, incorporating the proposal in the pending tariff measure. The vote was 42 to 34. Fourteen Republicans joined with 28 Democrats for the debenture while only three Democrats voted with administration Republicans in opposition.

As approved, debenture certificates

on farm exports would be payable to the Federal Farm Board for the use in stabilizing the prices of surplus crops. A graduated scale designed to decrease overproduction also would be provided. This would be accomplished by decreasing the amount of the debentures as exports in a particular commodity increased.

(Continued on Page 20, Column 4)

ADJUSTMENT LONG SOUGHT

CAMBRIDGE, with nearly one-fourth

of its area exempt from taxation be-

cause it is owned by institutions of

learning, has endeavored to reach an

agreement with the universities,

whereby the tax situation could be

ameliorated. The present agreement

comes as a culmination of negotiations

opened over a year ago, and is set against a background of town-

and gown discussion of the most

question of tax exemption, that ex-

tends back over nearly 1000 years.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY holds approxi-

mately \$14,000,000 of tax-exempt

property and \$2,500,000 of taxable

property, which is not used for spe-

cifically educational purposes. It is

now agreed that on all property ac-

quired by the university after July 1, 1928, for a period of 20 years, a

sum equivalent to the tax which

would be due at the rate of taxation

from time to time current upon

property of equal value, will be paid

by the university. This valuation is

of the land only and excludes build-

ing improvements.

It is noteworthy that the agree-

ment is worded in a way that retains

the right to tax exemption, while

voluntarily providing for the pay-

ment of a sum equivalent to taxes.

In effect, it is an abandonment of

tax-exemption privileges for all new

properties acquired during the next

20 years.

Similar agreements have been

signed with the Massachusetts Insti-

tute of Technology and Radcliffe

College.

FURTHER STIPULATION

In regard to the \$2,500,000 of tax-

able property, at present held by

Harvard, a further stipulation has

been agreed to, which provides that

not more than 10 per cent of this

total value shall, at any time during

the term of the agreement, be with-

drawn from taxation, even if the

property is converted into purely

educational uses. This property in-

cludes business blocks, dormitories

and other holdings on which taxes

are at present paid.

The city of Cambridge is therefore

assured that \$2,250,000 of this prop-

erty will remain taxable, while

without the agreement, it could at any

time be withdrawn. If changed to

educational uses, Radcliffe College,

with \$170,000 in taxable property, has

agreed to withhold no more than \$17,-

000 in any one year, from taxation.

Harvard is already negotiating for

the purchase of a site at Boylston

Street and the Charles River Park-

way, valued at \$120,000. Under the

agreement regarding tax-exempt

properties acquired after July 1, 1928, a sum equivalent to taxes will

be paid on this property.

The situation facing Cambridge is

indicated by statistics given out by

the assessor's office. In 1897 Harvard

owned 3,395,820 square feet of land,

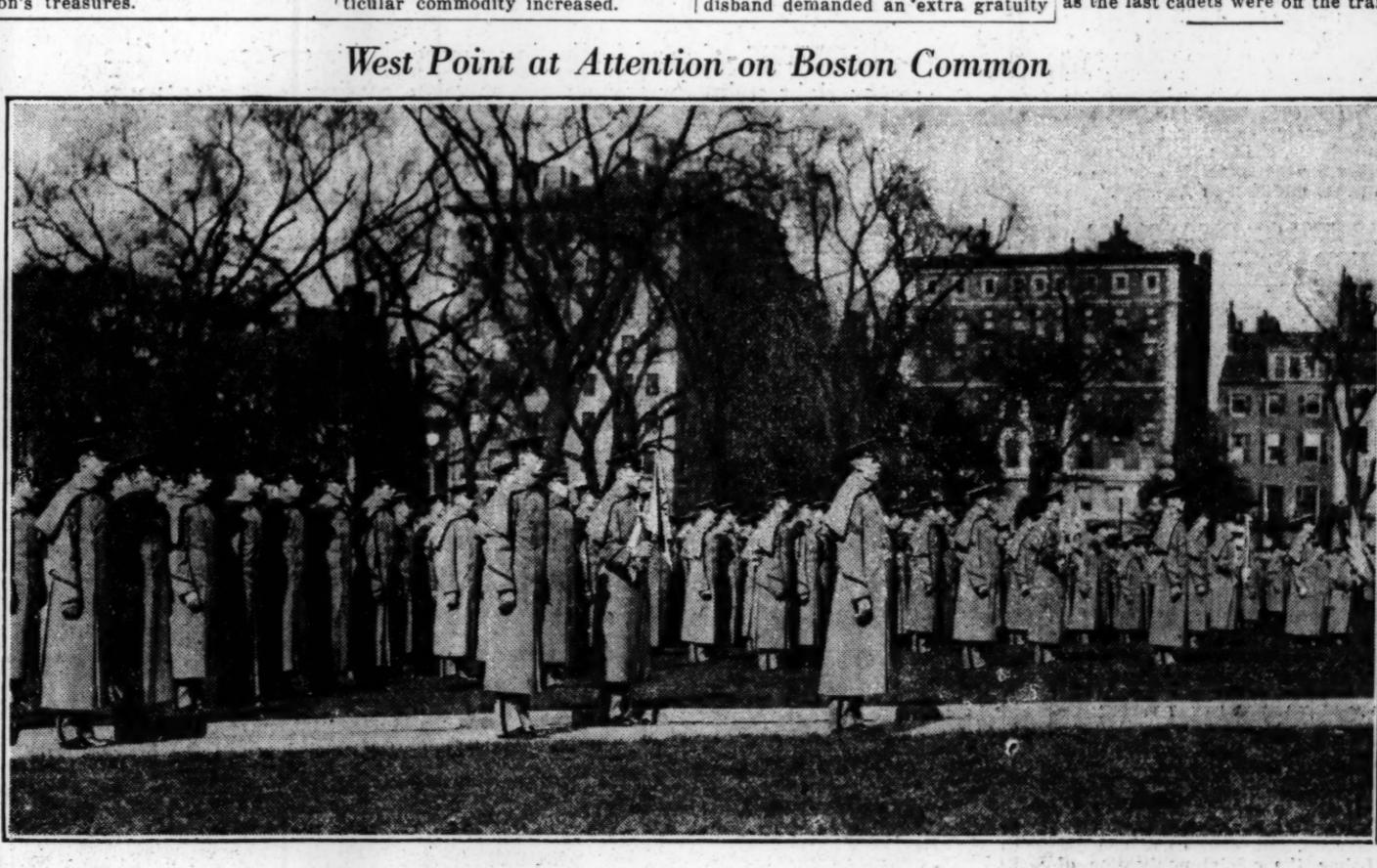
and by 1927, 4,313,975. Massachusetts

Institute of Technology had 2,033,461

square feet in 1897, and 3,389,396 in

1927. Radcliffe had 211,136 square

feet in 1907, and in 1927, 555,402. All



If this land was tax exempt. Of the six and one-half square miles comprising Cambridge, one and one-half were tax exempt for educational purposes.

The text of the agreement with Harvard follows:

Quite apart from the pride and usefulness to Cambridge of possessing some of the greatest educational institutions in the country, the question whether their presence, with the exemption of their buildings, is a financial benefit or detriment to the city has often been discussed. The land they own certainly involves very little positive expenditure; little for care of streets or prevention of fire, and almost none for schools since they are very few. They are tax-exempt on the buildings except from taxation. That their existence here has raised the value of much of the adjoining taxable land is obvious from a study of the history of real estate values in the parts of the city where they are situated. The people of Cambridge thought such an institution a benefit in clear, for the Mayor, the City Council, the Chamber of Commerce and many citizens invited the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to come to Cambridge. It was about to purchase a site across the river in Boston, and without such an invitation would have done so.

On the other hand there is a limit to the amount of land that can be given away without doing more than good to the revenue of the city. As yet that limit does not seem to have been passed, judging from the prices asked and refused, and the offers declared to have been made by other persons, in the case of land that is visible to the eye, bought by these institutions.

In view of such a limit Harvard University has obtained land for expansion on the Boston side of the Charles River; and has claimed exemption very gradually for land and buildings in Cambridge that it was really entitled to withdraw from taxation.

After a conference, the three principal educational institutions in Cambridge—Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Radcliffe College—have done upon a common policy, and in accordance therewith Harvard University declares that it has no present intention of acquiring more land in Cambridge, except such as already under contract, and it is willing to make with the city an agreement to the following effect:

The land and buildings in Cambridge which on July 1, 1928, were owned by the institution or were held for its use or were in litigation were not withdrawn from taxation on or before July 1, 1928, but for which, if standing in the name of the institution and if at any time used for academic purposes, exemption could be legally claimed.

Land withdrawn from and after July 1, 1928, and during the term of this agreement at a rate of greater than 10 per cent per annum of all such land and buildings, such percentage to be determined on the basis of the 1928 assessments, both for the property withdrawn and for the total of said property.

One prominent official already has been removed from his post because he signed the manifesto. From all appearances the Government intends to take up the matter again to claim each year a sum of money equal to the tax which would be due at the rate of taxation from time to time current upon land of a value equal to the assessed value at the time of acquisition of the land alone acquired through building or improvements therefore or thereafter erected or made thereon.

Inasmuch as it is impossible to foresee an indefinite future, this agreement shall be limited to 20 years, and at the date thereof a new agreement shall be entered into if Cambridge is merged in the municipal government of a Greater Boston or if a substantial change is made in the laws of taxation such that the exemption of such property cannot fully meet the revenue needs of Cambridge. The assessment of the university to pay as above provided is to remain in force until the termination of this agreement, when, in the absence of any new agreement, the amount shall be determined by the laws of the Commonwealth as they then exist and shall not be affected by anything in this agreement.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.  
By A. Lawrence Lowell, President.

## Socialist Candidate Seeks City Defender

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—The appointment of a public defender in the city administration and the merging of all five district attorneys' offices in New York under one head have just been urged by Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Mayor, as factors in an administrative program which he characterized as "positive, constructive and new."

In advocating a public defender, who he said, would have an equal footing with the prosecutor, Mr. Thomas criticized the present system of justice for poor persons unable to employ counsel. These, he declared, are assigned lawyers who "manage to find ways to collect all the prisoner and his friends can possibly scrape together often end by advising him to plead guilty. Even if the man is guilty he is entitled to a fair trial," he continued.

Mr. Thomas charged that the district attorneys' offices in New York are "concerning in hushing up scandals, not in covering them" and urged their consolidation as a move against interference with the process of law.

The Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist Church of New York and nationally known preacher, has just announced his endorsement of Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York, and aligned himself with the Non-Partisan Committee which is campaigning for Mr. Thomas' election.

FORD PLANT FOR RHINE COLOGNE, Ger. (P)—The municipality announces that a factory of the Ford Motor Company for the Rhine will be established here.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Special secretaries of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association have just concluded a conference here for the discussion of the best method of supplying college students with accurate information regarding the liquor problem.

"Development of group thinking is the key to this unique educational work among college students of today, and is the method being followed by our secretaries," said Harry S. Warner, educational secretary.

"It is, in my judgment, to encourage the discussion freely in groups of students, fraternities, classes, and elsewhere of all phases of this whole complicated public problem which is challenging the youth of today to take the next step in its solution. It is wholly an educational method, in which a leader who has studied the question thoroughly along with the students brings up freely criticisms and favorable results; compares conditions before prohibition with those of the present time; discusses both bootlegger and law-enforcement officer, and pays especial attention to theories back of prohibition."

This method was found effective in thousands of college groups held by I. P. A. secretaries during the last year, because it is both democratic and educational in spirit, and by encouraging thinking, it is developing leaders in national public opinion for the complete solution of this great question in America."

## BUDGET OF \$300,000,000 FOR NEW YORK STATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The next state budget, work on which will begin Oct. 26, is expected to total more than \$300,000,000, it has just been learned in authoritative quarters here. It was estimated that the increase over the \$265,000,000 budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1929, will be between \$45,000,000 and \$55,000,000.

The increment will include an \$18,500,000 increase for the construction of public institutions, a \$10,000,000 increase for road building and \$7,350,000 for improved prison facilities. It also will provide \$8,000,000 for the state education department, to take care of increases in teachers' salaries.

## CANADIAN RAIL LINES CURTAIL LINE

OTTAWA, Ont. (P)—Grave unemployment now exists among railroad workers in Canada, according to J. A. P. Haydon, Canadian correspondent of Labor, the official publication of railway labor unions. The partial grain crop failure and the tie-up

## R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON

caused by the non-movement of grain is given as the direct cause of the situation.

The employees engaged in the maintenance of equipment department of the railways are the chief sufferers. Reduction in freight has become so pronounced that switchmen in the Toronto and other terminals are now without employment, a condition unknown for years.

## HINDENBURG'S ACTION IS BLOW TO NATIONALISTS

President's Attack on Referendum Clause Weakens Opposition Move

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—President von Hindenburg's condemnation of Article 4 of Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's referendum bill, which he expressed to the Chancellor, has torpedoed this referendum, it is held here, because the fact that the President himself, who is the special idol of all the Nationals, has turned openly against a vital section of the referendum bill, undoubtedly may induce many of Dr. Hugenberg's adherents to abstain from supporting his present action.

Article 4 threatens all Cabinet ministers and government officials who conclude international agreements based on the "war guilt lie" such as the Young plan, with proceedings for high treason. The President described this threat as "an illogical and personal attack" which he "rejects and condemns."

Supporters of the recent course pursued by Germany's foreign policies are grateful to him for thus defending those men, of whom Dr. Gustav Stresemann was the most outstanding, who had labored for their country. Dr. Hugenberg's followers now declare that the President was misinformed, and that this article never pertained to the Young plan. Dr. Hugenberg's opponents reply that the whole of the People's Referendum is directed against the Young plan.

Meanwhile the Government is suddenly showing extraordinary activity in fighting Hugenberg. Among other steps which have been taken it has informed Government officials that they sign the lists of the People's Referendum thus condemning the Government's policy and threatening its leaders with imprisonment if they do not withdraw a common policy.

Dr. Hugenberg now complains that the Government is depriving officials of the freedom to express their political views, which is guaranteed by the constitution. His opponents, however, explain that the officials are free to sign the lists, but that they must not forget they are employees of the Government, and no employer will care to keep an employee who wants to send him to jail.

One prominent official already has been removed from his post because he signed the manifesto. From all appearances the Government intends to take up the matter again to claim each year a sum of money equal to the tax which would be due at the rate of taxation from time to time current upon land of a value equal to the assessed value at the time of acquisition of the land alone acquired through building or improvements therefore or thereafter erected or made thereon.

If the Nationalists fall in this initial phase, Germany undoubtedly will be spared much unrest and will be able to tackle her inner political problems with more confidence. Germans are watching Austria's procedure to be determined by the result of the 1929 elections, both for the party in power and for the party out of power.

THEATER MUSICIANS' DISPUTE NEARING END

TORONTO, Ont. (P)—International union officials attending the Federation of Labor Convention here announced that the Musicians' Union strike called for Oct. 21 against the Schubert theaters in eastern cities had been virtually settled. Musicians will receive \$8 a day, but no pay for "dark" weeks.

Students Informed on Liquor Problem

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Special secretaries of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association have just concluded a conference here for the discussion of the best method of supplying college students with accurate information regarding the liquor problem.

"Development of group thinking is the key to this unique educational work among college students of today, and is the method being followed by our secretaries," said Harry S. Warner, educational secretary.

"It is, in my judgment, to encourage the discussion freely in groups of students, fraternities, classes, and elsewhere of all phases of this whole complicated public problem which is challenging the youth of today to take the next step in its solution. It is wholly an educational method, in which a leader who has studied the question thoroughly along with the students brings up freely criticisms and favorable results; compares conditions before prohibition with those of the present time; discusses both bootlegger and law-enforcement officer, and pays especial attention to theories back of prohibition."

This method was found effective in thousands of college groups held by I. P. A. secretaries during the last year, because it is both democratic and educational in spirit, and by encouraging thinking, it is developing leaders in national public opinion for the complete solution of this great question in America."

BUDGET OF \$300,000,000 FOR NEW YORK STATE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The next state budget, work on which will begin Oct. 26, is expected to total more than \$300,000,000, it has just been learned in authoritative quarters here. It was estimated that the increase over the \$265,000,000 budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1929, will be between \$45,000,000 and \$55,000,000.

The increment will include an \$18,500,000 increase for the construction of public institutions, a \$10,000,000 increase for road building and \$7,350,000 for improved prison facilities. It also will provide \$8,000,000 for the state education department, to take care of increases in teachers' salaries.

CANADIAN RAIL LINES CURTAIL LINE

OTTAWA, Ont. (P)—Grave unemployment now exists among railroad workers in Canada, according to J. A. P. Haydon, Canadian correspondent of Labor, the official publication of railway labor unions. The partial grain crop failure and the tie-up

caused by the non-movement of grain is given as the direct cause of the situation.

The employees engaged in the maintenance of equipment department of the railways are the chief sufferers. Reduction in freight has become so pronounced that switchmen in the Toronto and other terminals are now without employment, a condition unknown for years.

Julius Klein Lauds New Uses of Color

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The increasing use of color, Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, views as a manifestation of the onward sweep of better living conditions in the United States.

This is certainly an age of color; and it is not an empty, evanescent fad. It is an effective and requirements for comfortable, pleasant living, he declared before the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association in convention here. The greatly increased demand for paint and varnish products, he said, "is unmistakably an artistic impulse, a desire for pleasant surroundings."

Citing progress made by the industry, Dr. Klein pointed out that while the number of employees had increased only 59 per cent from 1914 to 1925, the value of their output had risen 248 per cent. As needs of the industry he mentioned increased appeal to the household market, simplification of stock, elimination of non-paying items and compilation of adequate and prompt trade statistics. Development of ready mixed paints, cold water paints and numerous types of lacquer are typical of the marked improvement in manufacturing technique of the industry, he declared.

Right to Earn and Possess Property Is Inalienable, Dr. Simons Affirms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—The jurists and legal experts of many nationalities who have been attending the 10-day conference of the Institute of International Law listened Friday night at the dinner tendered them by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, to a number of stirring appeals in support of the many efforts now being made to establish a world order of justice and amity.

Among those making such pleas were Sir Cecil Hurst, legal adviser to the Foreign Office of Great Britain; Dr. Walter Simons of Berlin, former Chief Justice of the German Supreme Court; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and Charles de Visscher, member of the Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

That is certainly an age of color; and it is not an empty, evanescent fad. It is an effective and requirements for comfortable, pleasant living, he declared before the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association in convention here. The greatly increased demand for paint and varnish products, he said, "is unmistakably an artistic impulse, a desire for pleasant surroundings."

Citing progress made by the industry, Dr. Klein pointed out that while the number of employees had increased only 59 per cent from 1914 to 1925, the value of their output had risen 248 per cent. As needs of the industry he mentioned increased appeal to the household market, simplification of stock, elimination of non-paying items and compilation of adequate and prompt trade statistics. Development of ready mixed paints, cold water paints and numerous types of lacquer are typical of the marked improvement in manufacturing technique of the industry, he declared.

Rights of Capital

"Property in itself is neither good nor bad; but it is the use to which property is put that makes it good or bad. To spend capital for world peace is certainly more noble than to spend capital for world revolution, and to give private money for public purposes is better Socialism than to take away money for private purposes."

Dr. Butler, president of the endowment, in introducing Dr. Simons, paid a glowing tribute to the peace-loving Dr. Simons.

The Prime Minister of Great Britain," said Dr. Butler, "and the President of the United States, face to face and in kindly confidence, have crowded into four days of personal conversation and understanding 49 ordinary years of formal diplomatic procedure, of official correspondence and of technical bargaining.

"Briand and Stresemann and Chamberlain, together with their associates at Locarno, and MacDonald and Hoover at Washington, have done the business for which the world was waiting with bated breath.

Leadership in World

"These are not arrangements which affect alone two nations or any small group of nations. They are arrangements which strike the note of leadership throughout the world and which invite, and indeed compel, universal assent and co-operation. A world that turns from war to peace turns of necessity from brute force to good manners, to high morals and to law."

"The future therefore belongs to those who work to frame law and to establish it on the firm foundation of public conviction and public confidence."

Mr. C. de Visscher who, in addition to his work at The Hague, serves as the secretary-general of the Institute

of International Law, made an appeal for the codification of the law of the nations and for the further extension of arbitration committees.

Sir Cecil, in an address that refrained from touching on anything political, expressed the hope that the institute's efforts to codify the law of the nations would meet with success.

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION TO AID BRITISH WOMEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, will head the delegation of civilians which will represent the United States at the London Naval Conference, it was officially announced by the Government.

The exact number of representatives is still undetermined. It will be either five or six, and will include several members of the United States Senate, a Republican and a Democratic leader, and no naval officers.

Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador to Great Britain, through whom President Hoover carried on the discussion with the British Premier, Ramsay MacDonald, and Hugh Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium, who attended the Geneva conference in 1927, will be members of the delegation.

As already stated, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was invited by the President to accept a place on the delegation, but declined.

It can also be stated that Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, and known as a "big navy" advocate, will not be one of the American representatives.

It can also be stated that Theodore E. Burton (R.), Senator from Ohio; Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority floor leader, and Claude Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, ranking minority member of the Naval Affairs Committee.

There has been a good deal of agitation of late for Senate reform, with an eye to making this body more democratic and representative of public opinion. One of the first steps in this reform will undoubtedly be the opening of the doors of the "Red Chamber" as widely to women as to men.

United States Plans World Crop Service

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A world crop conference, and marketing service, will be organized by the Department of Agriculture at the request of the Federal Farm Board, its object being to provide for adjustment of marketing of American farm products to world conditions on the basis of a complete knowledge of world crop prospects.

The Department will have the support of the Federal Farm Board in asking Congress for funds and legislation for the setting up on this new service which will be developed into a co-ordination of the foreign activities of the Department of Commerce, Department of State, Department of Agriculture and other United States agencies.

It is the intention to go far beyond the present crop reports and to include the training of foreign reporters in reporting world conditions for the information of American producers and handlers. Officers would be located in London, Paris, Berlin, Marseilles, Copenhagen, Bucharest, Buenos Aires, Melbourne, Johannesburg and Shanghai. The Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce already have observers in those cities.

</div

## U. S. FEDERATION IS TO REMAIN OUTSIDE LEAGUE

Move to Get Closer to International Labor Office  
Defeated

TORONTO (P)—Organized labor's views on a vast variety of issues of general and trade import were registered at concluding sessions of the American Federation of Labor's annual convention, working at high speed, though "snagged" by dissension on such topics as tariff, international labor relations, and committee recommendations by the score.

It was well into the night when William Green, the federation president, adjourned the convention, urging his auditors to center their fire against the use of injunctions in labor disputes, and the ranks of delegates, badly thinned by earlier departures, dissolved singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Opposition to the committee proposals on the injunction issue, though bitterly pressed in two days' debate, recorded almost no strength in the voting, and the Federation was committed to willingness to see the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Laws repealed or amended and to the advocacy before Congress of a measure limiting the power of federal judges to issue restraining orders or injunctions in labor disputes.

The sharpest clashing of the day was occasioned by a committee proposal to arm the executive council with authority to state trade union views on tariff matters, which aroused Andrew Furuseth, Seaman's Union president, to declare himself "astounded at such a resolution" and to charge the executive council with "arming the most reactionary members of the United States Senate" with tariff arguments.

### Quebec Union Deplored

Amidst much discussion but without, a negative vote, the convention deplored the formation of the "so-called Catholic Union in Quebec in opposition to the regular trades union movement of Canada and the United States," affirmed that "the unfortunate situation is serving to place the local church leaders in a position antagonistic to the general trades union movement," but held that the Quebec church leaders did "not reflect the attitude of the Catholic church in general" in the matter.

The executive council was instructed to seek for the "workers of Quebec the right to freely join trade unions connected with the federation."

Without dissent, the convention asked its executive council to investigate the merits of capital punishment, and endorsed proposals to have President Hoover summon a conference on Puerto Rican affairs, and favoring reorganization of insular governments, with special reference to the Virgin Islands.

It resolved that American citizens should be preferentially employed on public work by direct or indirect governmental agencies, including Panama Canal employment above laborers' status. It asked that public interests be considered foremost in dealing with the Boulder Dam project, and got forward in harmony until a series of projects touching international trade relations came in.

### German Trades Unions

Over the appeal of William P. Clarke of Toledo that the federation should not "wait until the United States joins the League of Nations before having something to do with European trades unions," the convention voted to keep the organization outside of the International Labor Office at Geneva, which is a League division. It empowered the executive council, however, to set up direct negotiations and interchange delegates with German trades unions if this seemed desirable, and it accepted a resolution committing accommodation that the Pan-American Federation of Labor be convened to set up a hemispheric labor

central body for the Americas, with a similar assembly contemplated for European unions.

It assented to an expression of opposition to any treaty between the United States and foreign countries "which would nullify the laws governing operation of merchant vessels," Mr. Furuseth explaining that the mention had to do "with a most dangerous treaty proposed last May by the London conference on safety at sea."

### Limiting Overtime Work

Concurring with other resolutions, the convention asked that overtime work in every field be limited to emergency needs; that all employees of the United States be given the 44-hour week, and it urged labor organizations to try for representation on school boards to guide selection of textbooks.

It declared that "the elimination of private profits in the manufacture of munitions," and the construction of warships and airships in government plants solely would be an aid to peace, and without debate, expressed "horror at the outrages perpetrated by Arabs on Jewish people" in the recent Palestine outbreak, though coupling this with an expression of confidence "in the statement of Premier MacDonald that Great Britain would meet its duty in Palestine."

By approving the action of Mr. Green and his council in admitting sleeping-car porters to organize labor ranks, the convention won from A. Phillips Randolph, New York City representative of the porter brotherhoods, an expression of "deepest appreciation from Negro workers."

### Frenchwoman Makes Newspaper 'Scoop'

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A plucky feat of a French woman journalist Mademoiselle Andrée Violls in using an airplane to obtain a first-hand account of the recent stirring events in Kabul which led to Afghanistan having a fourth king within a year is the subject of press comment here.

It is recalled that Mlle. Violls as correspondent of the Petit Parisien interviewed Ramsay MacDonald, about the time he became Prime Minister and her account caused a sensation owing to her statement that the British leader had announced the Labor Party's intention of taking up the problem of interrelated debts "on a basis."

Mlle. Violls' present "scoop" is stated to have been obtained by means of a special airplane, from Tashkent in Soviet Turkestan, when she flew over the great Hindukush range to the Afghan capital. She declares that the British Legation (which was evacuated last winter with the help of the Royal Air Force) has been attacked several times and that the French Legation was partially pillaged. Surprise is expressed here at her having been able to persuade the Soviet authorities to let her make the trip, which is generally regarded as hazardous. Moreover the Turkestan air service is understood to be purely military.

The executive council was instructed to seek for the "workers of Quebec the right to freely join trade unions connected with the federation."

Without dissent, the convention asked its executive council to investigate the merits of capital punishment, and endorsed proposals to have President Hoover summon a conference on Puerto Rican affairs, and favoring reorganization of insular governments, with special reference to the Virgin Islands.

It resolved that American citizens should be preferentially employed on public work by direct or indirect governmental agencies, including Panama Canal employment above laborers' status. It asked that public interests be considered foremost in dealing with the Boulder Dam project, and got forward in harmony until a series of projects touching international trade relations came in.

Over the appeal of William P. Clarke of Toledo that the federation should not "wait until the United States joins the League of Nations before having something to do with European trades unions," the convention voted to keep the organization outside of the International Labor Office at Geneva, which is a League division. It empowered the executive council, however, to set up direct negotiations and interchange delegates with German trades unions if this seemed desirable, and it accepted a resolution committing accommodation that the Pan-American Federation of Labor be convened to set up a hemispheric labor

central body for the Americas, with a similar assembly contemplated for European unions.

It assented to an expression of opposition to any treaty between the United States and foreign countries "which would nullify the laws governing operation of merchant vessels," Mr. Furuseth explaining that the mention had to do "with a most dangerous treaty proposed last May by the London conference on safety at sea."

Concurring with other resolutions, the convention asked that overtime work in every field be limited to emergency needs; that all employees of the United States be given the 44-hour week, and it urged labor organizations to try for representation on school boards to guide selection of textbooks.

It declared that "the elimination of private profits in the manufacture of munitions," and the construction of warships and airships in government plants solely would be an aid to peace, and without debate, expressed "horror at the outrages perpetrated by Arabs on Jewish people" in the recent Palestine outbreak, though coupling this with an expression of confidence "in the statement of Premier MacDonald that Great Britain would meet its duty in Palestine."

By approving the action of Mr. Green and his council in admitting sleeping-car porters to organize labor ranks, the convention won from A. Phillips Randolph, New York City representative of the porter brotherhoods, an expression of "deepest appreciation from Negro workers."

### Women's Conclave Ends in Manchester

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The meeting of the National Council of Women, which ended Oct. 18, covered a wide field of subjects, including modern developments in questions of peace and war, taxation, treatment of prisoners and litigants, municipal elections, co-operation of women to local bodies under the new Local Government Act, women police, clean food, better housing, fewer slums and the managing of house property by trained women.

Thousands of delegates spent Oct. 19 in sightseeing, finding Manchester interesting, especially those who have not hitherto visited Lancashire, with its gray skies and smoke, cobbled streets, its low buildings, clogs, shawls and general air of business-like activity, all of which formed a fitting setting for the three days' serious deliberations of the "Women's Parliament."

The average weekly pay envelope today, he said, has about one-third more purchasing power than in 1914, but the present demands for increased wages on the basis of greater production largely left out of account the added use of power and the costs thus incurred.

W. C. T. U. TO CAMPAIGN AGAINST CIGARETTES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Mobilization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union forces of New York State

Established 1865

**The Florida Times-Union**

To reach the business interest in any part of Florida, advertise in the columns of the Florida Times-Union. Classified advertising 15¢ a line daily, and 15¢ a line Sunday.

RUTH STERRY PUBLICITY and ADVERTISING CO.

Original Publicity Service Including Rhymed Prose or Verse

Special Feature Writing and Compiling Material into Finished Product for Publication or Oral Delivery.

Trade Magazine Correspondence

Readers' Folding Desk

for meetings that are held in special rooms or in hotels. It occupies small space when closed. Can be stored away until the next service. All our desks are reasonable. Illustrations and circulars free.

GLOBE FURNITURE & MFG. CO.

111 Park Place North, Los Angeles, Calif.

Number 29 Plaza Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

111 Park Place North, Los Angeles, Calif.

### St. Louis Arena's First Heir



destruction of natural cover thus imperiling the water supply.

Second: The best method of applying a reclamation service to the West in order to gain real and enlarged conservation of water resources.

Third: To consider the questions of conservation of oil, coal and other problems that arise in connection with the domain.

I recently put forward some tentative proposals for consideration at the Governors' Conference in Salt Lake City," said Mr. Hoover, "and a survey of public opinion and the views of responsible officials show that while three states seem generally opposed to the idea of the states taking responsibility for transfer to them of the surface rights, seven states are in favor of this idea with some secondary modifications. Public opinion in those states generally seems to support the tentative suggestions for reorganization of the reclamation service. The suggestions, however, were entirely tentative and the whole subject is open to the com-

mission.

"I have recently had the opportunity to confer with the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees covering public land irrigation, and they have expressed their warm approval of the creation of this commission and have undertaken to introduce the necessary legislation to provide funds for its work."

The President first made known his plan of having a study made of the remaining unreserved public lands as the basis for changes in policy suggested by him in a letter to Joseph M. Dixon, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, on Aug. 21, 1929. This letter was read by Mr. Dixon to a conference at Salt Lake City, Utah, of Governors of the 11 public-land states convened for the purpose of considering the subject.

In this communication the President declared that the area to be transferred to the states might include not only the 190,000,000 acres of unappropriated lands, but also some 10,000,000 acres now withdrawn from entry and used for stock watering places, and, subject to adequate safeguards, the surface rights to the 35,000,000 acres permanently withdrawn as mineral reserves.

The public lands problem, because of its direct connection with the Nation's economic development, has been one of major political importance throughout the history of the United States, and has been the subject of protracted controversies in Congress.

### SOVIET GOVERNMENT GETS BELGIAN CONTRACT

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—The Belgian railroads have accepted the tender submitted by the Soviet Government, in competition with private firms elsewhere, for the supply of 350,000 wooden sleepers.

The order will be executed through the Soviet trade delegation in Paris.

### NEW YORK RIGHT THINKING

JAMES R. GARFIELD, Secretary of the Interior under President Roosevelt, and long interested in conservation matters, is chairman of the Commission on Conservation and Administration of the Public Domain.

The general representatives on the commission are: George Horace Lorimer, editor-in-chief of the Saturday Evening Post; James P. Goodrich, former Governor of Indiana; Col. W. B. Greeley, former head of the forestry service, and Gardner Coles, editor and owner of the Des Moines (Ia.) Register-Leader.

It is the President's intention that each of the 11 public land states shall have equal representation on the commission. He contemplates therefore a group of approximately 20, of which two will be women.

The purpose of the commission as outlined by the President when he announced the list of appointees is "to study the whole question of the public domain, particularly the unreserved lands."

This, according to the President, encompasses three outstanding problems:

First: Overgrazing and consequent

is reflected in the selection of our stock of weaves and designs for the fall season—now on display

Dangler TAILOR FOR MEN Imported Fabrics Exclusively 11 JOHN ST. Cortland 8590

The Artistic CONOVER

CONOVER is a musical instrument. It will pay you to purchase it at Cable's, where high standards of tone have prevailed for 50 years. All leading makes on display.

CABLE Piano Company

Regional Headquarters Stores:

CHICAGO . . . . . Wabash and Jackson

ATLANTA . . . . . 84 North Broad Street

DETROIT . . . . . 1264 Library Avenue

MINNEAPOLIS . . . . . Nicollet at Eighth

TOLEDO . . . . . 209 Superior Street

Direct Factory Branches and Representatives in all principal cities and towns. Dealers unknown, we invite correspondence direct with Chicago Factory Headquarters.

For Los Angeles Classes by Miss

MISS GRACE M. MILLER Who Places Major Emphasis Upon Rudimentary Grammar.

Students, but with teachers and principals as well.

"Careless speech is due in part to ignorance, but much of it is the result of association and inattention," says Miss Miller. "In many cases certain errors are so familiar that

And do you say between you and I, who did we marry, a mutual friend, the house further down, those sort of shoes don't look good, during my leisure time, we are having a friend for dinner?

Or can you pronounce common foreign words like fiancé(e), cello, lingerie, calliope, décolleté, élite, bourgeois, porte-cochère, maraschino, Bolshewiki, Sino-Fein, Galli-Curci, Puccini, Vélasquez, Les Misérables,

For Los Angeles Classes by Miss

MILLER SYSTEM OF CORRECT ENGLISH Room 402, 1341 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Please send my impression of Parts I and II of your 15-lesson COURSE IN CORRECT ENGLISH. If I decide to keep the course I will send five dollars (the full cost) and receive a refund when I return the TEACHING KEY. Otherwise I will return the lessons within five days. Cash with orders from outside the United States.

Name.....

Miller, Address Hotel Figueroa. Listen In KFI, Mon., Wed., Fri.

### MASONS OF HIGH DEGREE TO MEET IN WASHINGTON

Supreme Council, Scottish Rite, to Consider Educational Program

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—At the biennial session of the Supreme Council, 33\*, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction, which is to be held here next week, Washington Masons from all over the United States and from several foreign countries will be in attendance.

"I have recently put forward some tentative proposals for consideration at the Governors' Conference in Salt Lake City," said Mr. Hoover, "and a survey of public opinion and the views of responsible officials show that while three states seem generally opposed to the idea of the states taking responsibility for transfer to them of the surface rights, seven states are in favor of this idea with some secondary modifications. Public opinion in those states generally seems to support the tentative suggestions for reorganization of the reclamation service. The suggestions, however, were entirely tentative and the whole subject is open to the com-

American institutions and popular sovereignty.

5. Entire separation of church and state and opposition to every attempt to appropriate public moneys, directly or indirectly, for the support of sectarian institutions.

6. The American public school, nonpartisan, nonsectarian, efficient, democratic, for all the children of all the people; and equal educational opportunities for all.

7. Inculcation of patriotism, love of the flag, respect for law and order and undying loyalty to constitutional government.

One million dollars was donated to George Washington University by the Supreme Council at its session in 1927, the establishment of which is to be the university of government, of government administration, commerce, economics, international law and such other subjects looking to the preparation of the student for positions in government service in this country or in foreign service.

New York Masons Win Voting Right

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—Two hundred residents at the New York State Masonic Home are guaranteed their right to vote in the forthcoming November elections by court order just issued.

Privilege of casting their usual ballots was held up by election

## PEASANT PARTY DEFINES POLICY FOR RUMANIANS

Premier Maniu at Banquet of Compatriots Says He Will Carry On

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BUCHAREST.—The most important event in the political life of Rumania since the close of the first session of the present Parliament last July was a recent banquet of the National-Peasant Party, which gave Julian Maniu, Prime Minister, an opportunity to tell the nation that the government is as confident of reforming national life in Rumania, and as determined to carry out its democratic program, as when it came to power 10 months ago.

The occasion of the celebration was the victorious results of two recent by-elections which sent to Parliament two distinguished new National-Peasant deputies, one of whom, Prof. Ion Petrovitch, an ex-minister, has just joined the party after resigning from General Avrescu's People's Party.

The banquet, which was a public reception given to Mr. Petrovitch by the Prime Minister and his colleagues, as well as the declarations made at it, show that the National-Peasant Party has not assumed the defensive; that it is not apologizing and that it has not lost its faith in the possibility of giving Rumania an effective democratic administration.

The two opposition parties are preparing to open autumn campaigns against the Government and their press daily accuses the Maniu régime of having failed to keep its promises of having disappointed the nation, so it was thought by many that this fall the National-Peasant Party might be inclined to take an apologetic position. The banquet dispels that impression.

Ion Mihalache, Minister of Agriculture, stated that his ministry had helped tide the peasants over the drought, had helped provide them with seeds, knowledge, implements and credit and that the improvement of the villages was the chief concern of the party.

Juliu Maniu said:

"The National-Peasant Party came to power without compromises and will continue to govern without making compromises. It is steadily surmounting the enormous financial difficulties left by the Liberal Party. It cannot work miracles nor transform a state in a night, but it is cleansing public morality, establishing an honest administration and employing democratic methods."

"It is doing everything in its power for the improvement of agriculture and the enlightenment and elevation of the villages. Enjoying the confidence of the Crown and the support of the people, it will continue without hesitation to carry out its program."

**CONTESTING PLANES**  
BID ST. PAUL ADIEU

**ST. PAUL (P)**—Led by A. Krapish, 25 airplanes in the National Air Tour took off Oct. 19 for Wausau, Wis. Krapish got away just after 10 a. m., and the other contestants followed at one minute intervals.

Forest O'Brien, one of the world's airplane endurance record holders from St. Louis, left before the regular competing ships in the tour. He was officially out of the race, leaving 25 still contesting for more than \$20,000 in prize money. John Livingston led the contestants in the number of points with 37.108.

**OLDEST SKYSCRAPER MAKES WAY FOR NEW**

**NEW YORK**—America's oldest steel skeleton building, the 16-story Columbia Building, at 29 Broadway, long overshadowed by the 24-story

Standard Oil Company Building directly opposite, is to make way for a 30-story skyscraper. Its purchase for \$6,500,000 by Abe Adelson from Frederick Brown has just been announced.

The Columbia Building, still in operation, was built by the Aldrich family of Boston in 1889, one year after the completion of the 11-story Tower Building at 50 Broadway, which was the first steel-framed building to be erected here and was replaced a number of years ago.

**Saratoga Indorsed as Patriotic Shrine**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—The hope that the environs of Saratoga Springs would become a national patriotic shrine was voiced by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and other speakers at a ceremony just held in observance of the 152d anniversary of the surrender of General Burgoyne.

The State of New York is now establishing a memorial park on the battlefield at Bemis Heights, having acquired 1600 acres of land which is being restored. Those interested in the project have urged the acquisition by the State of another 1800 acres.

Governor Roosevelt characterized the Saratoga engagement as one of the 15 decisive battles of the world, which he said, consequently makes the battlefield one of vital importance.

The commemorative ceremonies were arranged by the Rotary clubs of the northern district of the State. Later members of the organization met at a dinner to discuss plans for the completion of Memorial Park. The ceremonies were opened by George O. Slingerland, formerly Mayor of Mechanicville, N. Y., who began the movement for the preservation of the battlefield. Other speakers were Judge Doobekman of Middleburg and Adolph S. Ochs, who presided as honorary chairman.

**Lord Crewe Pays Tribute to Amir**

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Lord Crewe, former British Ambassador to Paris, in a published letter describing interviews he had in 1925 and 1926 with Sir Abdur Rahman Nadir Khan, the newly proclaimed King of Afghanistan, says: "It appeared that the Sirdar's fondest hope was in the improvement of railway communication with India."

Lord Crewe also expresses the confidence generally felt here that Nadir Khan will prove a wise and moderate ruler. "I retain," Lord Crewe says, "a vivid recollection of his personal distinction and charm, also the modesty of demeanor which made him willing to decline the honor which the national Assembly was determined to confer upon him."

"If he succeeds, as I trust he may, in consolidating the various elements in his difficult country, I feel certain that His Majesty's Government and the Government of India will find themselves fortunate in gaining a loyal and excellent neighbor."

**POWER CORPORATION INCREASES HOLDINGS**

BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA.—A hydroelectric power plant, comparable in size and capacity to the big dam at Conowingo, Md., is to be erected across the Susquehanna River at Safe Harbor, Pa., according to an announce-

ment.

The new companies include the Ramapo Gas Corporation, operating in Rockland County, N. Y., where the corporation hitherto had had no holdings; the Interstate Fuel & Light Company, serving a group of Indiana and Michigan cities; the Vernon Lighting Corporation, and the St. Johnsbury Gas Company, operating in Vermont, and the Ware Gas Company and North Attleboro Gas Light Company, operating in Massachusetts.

"The movement has the support of

police, firemen, park guards

and other public officials.

Another characteristic of English traffic which might be beneficially copied here, says the article, is that more responsibility is placed with each driver, with consequent lessening of official supervision and development of self-reliance.

"To suggest less official supervision may seem inconsistent with the idea of additional volunteer guidance for motorists," says the article.

"Actually, it is not, for where, in another traffic might well take care of itself."

The volunteer director, as explained by Commissioner Stoekel, would have no official authority. He would be unarmed. He could not make arrests or stop a car except by courtesy of the driver. His duty would include aid to all motor unfortunate. In England he is a tireman, a counselor and a friend.

The defenselessness of such a director, working unarmed and only in the spirit of friendship and co-operation, the commissioner says, seems to meet the criticism that he would usurp police authority and earn police hostility.

"He would not be a policeman," says the article, "nor exercise authority to interfere with the driver or meddle with court procedure. He would be a representative citizen, dealing with others on a principle of helper and friend. He would direct and help on the road, making general observation and reporting to headquarters."

Commissioner Stoekel says that 50 men so engaged would be of invaluable service at the big football games and at other times when traffic is particularly heavy.

It is suggested that these directors be the representatives of automobile clubs. "It is in the experience of thousands that for years we have paid dues to automobile clubs and have gotten back our value in social results," says the article. "Occasionally there is practical advice in laying out a tour, in road service or otherwise. But here is a constructive, co-operative activity which could be run to the benefit of all our citizens. Increased dues, if they included a promise of something of this sort, would be welcome. Such an organization, as that National Safety Council or the A. A. A. might promote it if it should work out well on a wider scale."

Another characteristic of English traffic which might be beneficially copied here, says the article, is that more responsibility is placed with each driver, with consequent lessening of official supervision and development of self-reliance.

"To suggest less official supervision

may seem inconsistent with the idea of additional volunteer guidance for motorists," says the article.

"Actually, it is not, for where, in another traffic might well take care of itself."

The movement has the support of

police, firemen, park guards

and other public officials.

Another characteristic of English traffic which might be beneficially copied here, says the article, is that more responsibility is placed with each driver, with consequent lessening of official supervision and development of self-reliance.

"To suggest less official supervision

may seem inconsistent with the idea of additional volunteer guidance for motorists," says the article.

"Actually, it is not, for where, in another traffic might well take care of itself."

The movement has the support of

police, firemen, park guards

and other public officials.

Another characteristic of English traffic which might be beneficially copied here, says the article, is that more responsibility is placed with each driver, with consequent lessening of official supervision and development of self-reliance.

"To suggest less official supervision

may seem inconsistent with the idea of additional volunteer guidance for motorists," says the article.

"Actually, it is not, for where, in another traffic might well take care of itself."

The movement has the support of

police, firemen, park guards

and other public officials.

Another characteristic of English traffic which might be beneficially copied here, says the article, is that more responsibility is placed with each driver, with consequent lessening of official supervision and development of self-reliance.

"To suggest less official supervision

may seem inconsistent with the idea of additional volunteer guidance for motorists," says the article.

"Actually, it is not, for where, in another traffic might well take care of itself."

The movement has the support of

police, firemen, park guards

and other public officials.

Another characteristic of English traffic which might be beneficially copied here, says the article, is that more responsibility is placed with each driver, with consequent lessening of official supervision and development of self-reliance.

"To suggest less official supervision

may seem inconsistent with the idea of additional volunteer guidance for motorists," says the article.

"Actually, it is not, for where, in another traffic might well take care of itself."

The movement has the support of

police, firemen, park guards

and other public officials.

Another characteristic of English traffic which might be beneficially copied here, says the article, is that more responsibility is placed with each driver, with consequent lessening of official supervision and development of self-reliance.

"To suggest less official supervision

may seem inconsistent with the idea of additional volunteer guidance for motorists," says the article.

"Actually, it is not, for where, in another traffic might well take care of itself."

The movement has the support of

police, firemen, park guards

and other public officials.

Another characteristic of English traffic which might be beneficially copied here, says the article, is that more responsibility is placed with each driver, with consequent lessening of official supervision and development of self-reliance.

"To suggest less official supervision

may seem inconsistent with the idea of additional volunteer guidance for motorists," says the article.

"Actually, it is not, for where, in another traffic might well take care of itself."

The movement has the support of

police, firemen, park guards

and other public officials.

Another characteristic of English traffic which might be beneficially copied here, says the article, is that more responsibility is placed with each driver, with consequent lessening of official supervision and development of self-reliance.

"To suggest less official supervision

may seem inconsistent with the idea of additional volunteer guidance for motorists," says the article.

"Actually, it is not, for where, in another traffic might well take care of itself."

The movement has the support of

police, firemen, park guards

and other public officials.

Another characteristic of English traffic which might be beneficially copied here, says the article, is that more responsibility is placed with each driver, with consequent lessening of official supervision and development of self-reliance.

"To suggest less official supervision

may seem inconsistent with the idea of additional volunteer guidance for motorists," says the article.

"Actually, it is not, for where, in another traffic might well take care of itself."

The movement has the support of

police, firemen, park guards

and other public officials.

Another characteristic of English traffic which might be beneficially copied here, says the article, is that more responsibility is placed with each driver, with consequent lessening of official supervision and development of self-reliance.

"To suggest less official supervision

may seem inconsistent with the idea of additional volunteer guidance for motorists," says the article.

"Actually, it is not, for where, in another traffic might well take care of itself."

The movement has the support of

police, firemen, park guards

and other public officials.

Another characteristic of English traffic which might be beneficially copied here, says the article, is that more responsibility is placed with each driver, with consequent lessening of official supervision and development of self-reliance.

"To suggest less official supervision

may seem inconsistent with the idea of additional volunteer guidance for motorists," says the article.

"Actually, it is not, for where, in another traffic might well take care of itself."

The movement has the support of

police, firemen, park guards

and other public officials.

Another characteristic of English traffic which might be beneficially copied here, says the article, is that more responsibility is placed with each driver, with consequent lessening of official supervision and development of self-reliance.

"To suggest less official supervision

may seem inconsistent with the idea of additional volunteer guidance for motorists," says the article.

"Actually, it is not, for where, in another traffic might well take care of itself."

The movement has the support of

police, firemen, park guards

and other public officials.

Another characteristic of English traffic which might be beneficially copied here, says the article, is that more responsibility is placed with each driver, with consequent lessening of official supervision and development of self-reliance.

"To suggest less official supervision

may seem inconsistent with the idea of additional volunteer guidance for motorists," says the article.

</div

## BAR ASSOCIATES BACK HOOVER ON FIGHTING CRIME

Memphis Meeting to Make  
Justice and Enforcement  
Its Main Theme

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT  
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Members of the American Bar Association began arriving at this cotton metropolis of the South for the fifty-second annual meeting with one subject dominating all others. This was the expectation that the American bar is preparing to play a leading part in President Hoover's campaign against lawlessness.

This is the first meeting of the association since the President's inaugural address, in which he called for a critical consideration of "the federal machinery of justice" and asked for a fight to finish against crime.

Topics upon which Mr. Hoover laid emphasis at that time were simplification of legal procedure, improvement in jury trial, swifter prosecution and elimination of the intricate and involved rules of procedure which, he declared "have become the refuge of both big and little criminals."

Every reform proposed by the President is being discussed either before the whole association, or before committees and affiliated organizations. The interrelation between the Bar Association's program and the President's desires for legal reform was further emphasized by the presence here of several members of the national Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, who will take part in some of the discussions. Many of the matters which have come up for study before the commission will be dealt with at length in meetings of the association.

A week's work of the national conference on Uniform State Laws has just been concluded here, and the membership of the conference will for the most part stay on for the sessions in the coming week. Guernsey E. Newlin, Los Angeles, president of the Bar Association, will call the formal meeting of the association to order Wednesday, Oct. 23, to last to the end of the week, but committee meetings, and sessions of the associated judicial and legal groups will start immediately.

The most direct analysis of the reforms proposed by President Hoover will take place at the section of criminal law and criminology, which will take up various aspects of the campaign to reduce crime; and also in various other sections of the association, the impetus for quicker and simpler procedure and faster court action will make itself felt.

James Grafton Rogers, chairman of the conference of Bar Association delegates, for example, has chosen the significant title, "The Demand for Reorganization of the American Bar," for the opening address. "Legal Education and Admission to the Bar" is the subject of one conference of the judicial section of the association, based on the idea of improving the operation of the machinery of justice by raising the caliber of lawyers.

Prohibition enforcement will be variously considered. There will be addresses by Judge W. Lee Estes, eastern district court of Texas, on "Law Enforcement and the Courts," and by E. W. Camp of Los Angeles, on "Lawless Enforcement of the Law."

William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, who will attend part of the conference, will describe the successful efforts of the Department of Justice to improve the prosecution machinery of the Federal Government and thereby to reduce the number of inactive and dormant cases.

International topics have a prominent part in the program. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War and member of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, will discuss the World Court, and Dr. Walter C. Simons, president of the German Law Association, and until recently chief justice of the German Supreme Court, will tell American lawyers how the German Republic interrelates its executive, legislative and judiciary machinery. Addresses and reports of almost every major subject touched upon by law will be taken up in other sessions of the conference. News radio and aviation legislation; petroleum and public utility regulation; international law and a score of other subjects will be considered by respective sections or specialized speakers.

**Regional Planners**  
Name 200 Advisers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—An advisory committee of 200, comprising many of New York's most prominent citizens, has been appointed to help make effective the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs, George McAneny, president of the association, has just announced.

This plan, as yet only half revealed, calls for improvements costing \$3,000,000,000. It was the result of seven years of research, which in itself, cost \$1,000,000.

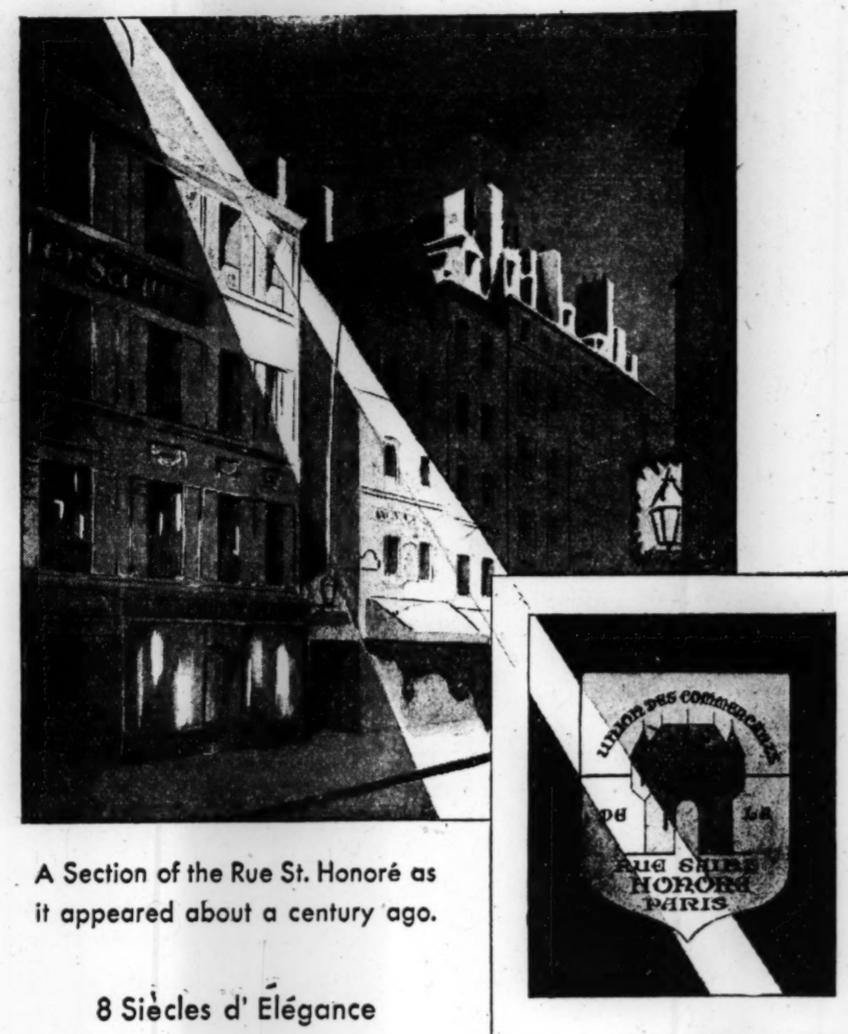
Among those named on the committee of 200 are Charles E. Hughes, Walter Damrosch, Otto Kahn, Herbert H. Lehman, Lieutenant-Governor of New York; Nathan Straus Jr., Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and John W. Davis. The response to calls to serve upon this committee "was in itself, an inspiration," declared Mr. McAneny.

The second half of the Regional Plan, as developed through seven years of research by specialists, can be expected within the next few months, Mr. McAneny promised. It will deal, he said, with all that pertains to buildings, including civic centers and the treatment of river fronts.

MOTORS MADE SAFER  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
UTICA, N. Y.—Invention of a new safety device for automobiles, especially for use in proceeding down hill, has just been announced by Wallace W. Smith of Camden, near here, who has just been granted a patent on a valve between the carburetor and combustion chamber of an automobile engine operated by the driver's foot, which feeds air instead of gasoline when the automobile is descending hills or grades.

# B. ALTMAN & CO.

FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK • PHONE: MURRAY HILL 7000



A Section of the Rue St. Honoré as it appeared about a century ago.

8 Siecles d'Elegance

## Exposition Française De La Rue St. Honoré

OPENING TO THE PUBLIC  
MONDAY OCTOBER 21st.

THROUGH eight centuries, the rue St. Honoré in Paris has played an important role as one of the foremost creative centers of the world. Here skilled craftsmen and artists are constantly at work designing new things of superlative beauty to interpret the mood of the times. On the shop windows appear names that represent the highest achievement in the development of fine merchandise. Every object, whether a gown, a purse, or a piece of jewelry, has that same finish and aristocracy of line, which definitely stamp its Parisian origin as "Saint-Honoré."

### THIS FAMOUS STREET SENDS ITS CREATIONS FOR NEW YORK'S DISCERNING APPRECIATION

The most exquisite artistic expressions from forty of the leading houses of the rue St. Honoré appear in a picturesque exhibit in which every endeavor has been made to reflect the spirit of the street itself.

It is fitting that this exposition, first of its kind, enjoying the patronage of the French Government, should be entrusted to B. Altman & Co., renowned for its leadership in the presentation of fine merchandise.

### THE CREATIONS EXHIBITED ARE SAMPLES FROM WHICH ORDERS WILL BE TAKEN

MADISON AVENUE ELEVATORS TO THE EIGHTH FLOOR SALON



## FARMER FOUND KEEN TO BETTER HIS CONDITIONS

Women Declared Especially Eager to Improve Rural Environment

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
AMES, Ia.—The American farmer is able and willing to work for a more attractive and satisfactory environment in which to live. This thought ran through the deliberations of sectional meetings of the American Country Life Association's annual conference, at Iowa State College here.

Farm women on the program expressed a desire for more education in organizing for rural improvements. They announced their willingness to co-operate with local towns in maintaining worth-while institutions. By carrying out landscaping programs they believed they could make their farm dwellings homes in which the families could take pride. Farmers speaking in the sessions pointed out the need for health and social welfare work in rural communities and the need for more recreational facilities.

Commenting on this vision which had come out of the conference, A. R. Mann, dean of Cornell University, declared that an abundant reservoir of energy was necessary to put into motion the many objectives which had been outlined. With this energy and a vision to guide it, the present generation would succeed in placing rural civilization on a higher plane than it has ever been before.

A challenge to rural youth to answer the call for leadership and active work in agriculture was made by Dean Mann. He pointed out that the turnover of county agents amounts to 1,000 yearly and that there are thousands of young men each year taking up the operation of farms. Farming in this country offers real opportunities when contrasted with conditions in other countries, he declared. In parts of Europe the farms are so small that farm families can earn nothing more than a meager living and in other parts the farm children have few, if any, schools, added Dean Mann, who recently returned from abroad.

The high school system of the United States will have to be changed if we are to adequately train our young people for effective rural citizenship, stated Prof. W. H. Lancelot, head of the department of vocational education at the Iowa State College. The stage is set for true rural education, that is, education designed to meet the needs of the farm people, but appropriate action has not been taken, he continued.

"The problems of rural life, numerous and baffling as they are, may be solved by education and probably by itself," Professor Lancelot said. "Of course, our school system has actually done little in the way of solving the vexing problem, and this notwithstanding that it could solve it more easily than the schools of

any other nation could meet a similar situation, since ours is the only country in which free high schools are scattered everywhere."

"The reason for the failure of the schools to play the part they should is that it has not been required of them. They were established, not to minister to rural children, but to those who live in the towns and cities. Only recently has the enrollment of country boys and girls become really large. Yet it is large now and if proper pressure were applied we should see our high school going about the business of training for life with a zeal that could hardly fail to bring about a genuine renaissance of country life in America."

**Governor to Herd Alaska's Reindeer**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—William J. Cooper, commissioner of education, has announced that on and after Nov. 1, George A. Parks, Governor of Alaska, will assume the responsibility for a herd of 1,000,000 reindeer, it is officially stated.

For nearly 40 years the Bureau of Education has taken care of the reindeer. Why this curious duty was assigned to education is thus explained: "In the early nineties of the last century, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the general agent of education in Alaska, urged that the United States Government undertake to introduce the Siberian domestic reindeer into Alaska. After two efforts to get funds from Congress had failed, an appeal was made to the people which brought \$2146. With this money, Dr. Jackson secured 16 reindeer in Siberia, and transported them 1000 miles through a stormy sea to one of the islands of Alaska. From this humble start in 1891, the 1,000,000 reindeer now graze on the tundra of this far northern territory, and bring to the new problems.

The reindeer are increasing in such numbers that it has become necessary to find an outlet for the products which they yield. Canadians have purchased 3000 head which they are taking into the vast region along the arctic east of the Mackenzie River, where, it is believed, the Alaskan experiment can be repeated.

As the numbers of the reindeer in Alaska have increased, new problems of administration have presented themselves. The time is coming when range control must be established. Already the problem of marketing reindeer meat has become acute and there are other problems.

**American Educator Speaks to Mexicans**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

MEXICO CITY—Responsibility of establishing international understanding and good will rests on the world's leading universities, Dr. Rufus B. Von KleinSmid, president of the University of Southern California, declared in an address before the students and faculty of the National University of Mexico.

The occasion was the tenth anniversary of his first visit to Mexico, when he discussed with educational leaders here the interchange of students between Mexico and the United States and other matters of international education which bring him to Mexico at this time.

Dr. Von KleinSmid is here now as representative of the Los Angeles University of International Relations, a division of the University of Southern California. It is his belief that there will soon be an active exchange of students between the University of Southern California and University of Mexico.

The cut, fit and hand tailoring are exactly the same as in the suits that have made Auld Reekie famous among Americans.

See them today.

**YOU CAN GET Walk-Over Shoes in PARIS**

at 34, Boulevard des Italiens 19 and 21, Bd. des Capucines.

**FIT AND SERVICE GUARANTEED**

Just as you get them at home. Up-to-date American style.

AAA to E.

**PARIS, FRANCE**

Lounge Suits.... 800 Frs. for Students

This year I have stocked a complete line of high-grade woolens that make a special appeal to students, at 800 frances.

The cut, fit and hand tailoring are exactly the same as in the suits that have made Auld Reekie famous among Americans.

See them today.

**Auld Reekie Scotch Tailor**

10 Rue des Capucines, 2 Rue de Volney just off the Rue de la Paix

Döbeln, Sa., Germany

**Clemen COCOA**

Plain & Fancy Chocolates known for excellent quality

**CLEMEN & SOHN**

in Döbeln Sachsen Established 1784

Kakao, Schokolade, Pralinen, and all sort of vorzügliche Fabrikate

Sold by: Erhardt bei: BERLIN

P. Leonhardt, Lichtenberg, Wühlscheit, 17/18

Eisele, Körber, Bla. O. Koppen, Str. 63

Eisele, Bla. O. Peterhans, Str. 12

Eisele, Völker, Neukölln, Kaiser Friedrich Str. 10

Eisele, Bicel, Bla. N. Eissener Str. 26

Paul Scheu, Bla. W. Holsteinische Str. 14

Eisele, Bla. C. Alexander Str. 8a

Budde, Bremerstr. Kopenick, Bahnhofstr. 30

G. Leonhardt, Bla. No. Gr. Frankfurterstr. 700

M. Röhr, Bla. O. Krautstr. 82

## 'Gaunt's Embattled Pile'

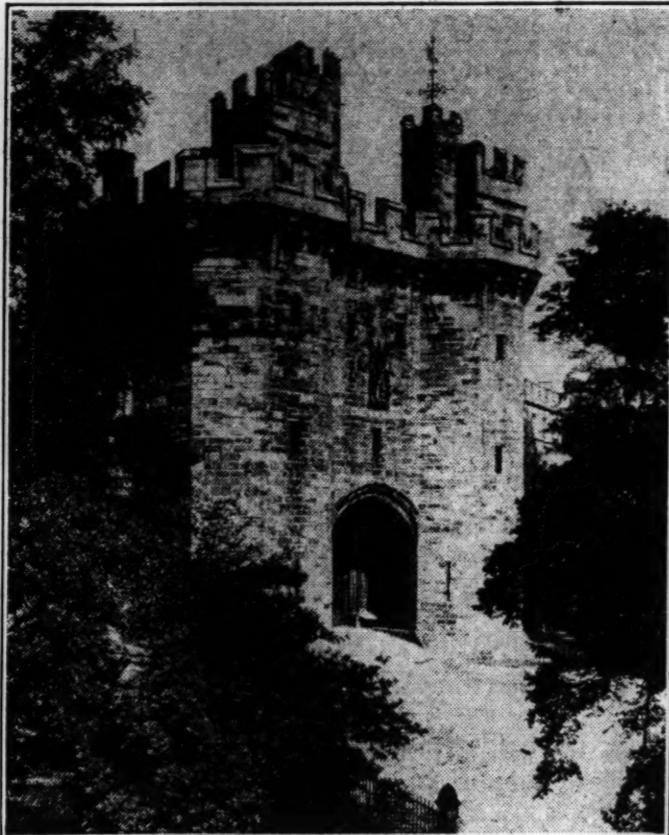


Photo-chrom, London

Lancaster Castle Was Built in the Conqueror's Time by Roger de Poictou, and Afterward Extended and Strengthened by John o' Gaunt. Ruskin Declared Its Keep to Be One of the Finest Pieces of Norman Architecture in England.

## Lancaster, City of the Red Rose, Where the King Becomes a Duke

**Charm of Storied Past Lingers Near Quay, Market, and John o' Gaunt's Castle, in Town That Since Roman Days Has Been Catchball of History**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

London TRAVELERS who elect to go by the train known as the Royal Scot, and are whirled at 60 miles an hour between London and Glasgow, know not what they miss in omitting "Time-Honored Lancaster," a Red Rose city as old as anything in British history.

Lancaster stands at the extreme north of the county to which it gives its name. It is not entirely free from factory smoke, but it is on the edge of that most delightful country known as the Lake District, where Ruskin chose to dwell. And Coniston, his abiding place, is part of Lancaster.

The town itself is pleasantly situated. Behind are the rolling heights of the Pennine chain, round about its walls flows the river Lune which so delighted the heart of Turner, as it does that of any tourist today, and from its castle hill the eye may range over the golden sands of Morecombe Bay to the purple peaks of the Lake District beyond—Hawthorn, the Langdale Pikes, Scafell, and Skiddaw.

With the hills on the east and the sea on the west, the site was early seen to be of importance on the road between England and Scotland.

It was a key position. The keen-eyed Roman noted it, and built a fortress there, some parts of which still remain. The Emperor Agricola came hither and left his impress. Centuries of neglect followed the Romans' departure, and William the Conqueror found Lancaster a mere hamlet. But Roger de Poictou realized its importance and built the castle which was afterwards extended and strengthened by John o' Gaunt.

"Gaunt's embattled pile," it is known to this day, and Ruskin declared it to be one of the finest pieces of Norman architecture in England.

Taken as a Fort

A grim place is this castle—in turn a baronial home, a fortress, and a prison—but retaining much of its royal splendor, even though Adrian's Tower, built in the second century, has been used as a bakery!

When Henry IV became King, he seized on the Duchy of Lancaster as forfeit, and to this day it has remained the private property of the King of England, the Red (Lancastrian) Rose City, which is one of his most valuable possessions.

The King is not King in Lancaster; he comes as the Duke of Lancaster and is received as such.

ZAANDAM VERKADE'S FABRIEKEN

Our well-known first class Dutch Specialties: Rusk, Cakes, Biscuits and Chocolates are obtainable in every grocer and confectioner shop.

Ask for them when travelling in Holland

**PARIS, France**

**Henri Bogen**

30, rue Delambre (Métro Vavin), Paris

Beautiful Furs at moderate prices.

Also reparations & transformations.

**When in Paris**

You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Avenue de l'Opéra, for any information you may desire.

**PARIS, FRANCE**

**Jane Henry**

Couturier

99, rue La Boëtie (Champs-Elysées)

Telephone: Elysées 91-79

PARIS, FRANCE

**Grand Garage Descombes**

13, rue Descombes, Paris (17ème) (Porte Champerret) Tel.: Wagram 19-19

Kramgasse 19 Berne, Switzerland

Complete and conscientious Garage.

**SERVICE**

We will buy, sell, exchange or repair a car of any make. Hire you a car for a day or a month with or without a chauffeur.

**ACCESORIES**

Sté Automobile Louis Graf & Co.

**ADOLF SCHIMMID ERBEN LTD.**

Established 1864 BERNE Switzerland

Manufacturers of high grade lubricants for all kinds of industrial and transportation concerns.

Ask for descriptive booklet.

(Agents wanted everywhere)

**ASCOLI**

MIAMI, FLORIDA

express roars northward, but we heed it not, for we are back again in the storied past of time-honored Lancaster, and inspired to linger yet in the shadow of its ancient fortress, in its narrow streets, or amid the beauties of the Lune Valley, which few spots in the north of England can excel.

## Louvain Inscription Protested by Hoover

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—In an emphatic declaration President Hoover has spoken out against perpetuation of war-inspired national hatreds in connection with the controversy that has raged for several years over an inscription on the memorial library of Louvain University, Belgium, which is being rebuilt by funds contributed by Americans.

The President and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, were chairmen of the committee which collected the \$200,000 francs that has paid for the restoration of the historic structure. Whitney Warren, American architect of the new library, has insisted that the balustrade of the building should bear the Latin equivalent of "Destroyed by German Fury, Restored by American Generosity."

"I, and those associated with me," the President said, "in the American gift to the University of Louvain, wish to emphatically disclaim any approval of the action of Whitney Warren in insisting upon an offensive inscription upon the building."

The movement grew out of an informal discussion of the subject by a small group at the home of Mrs. William L. Honnold of Bel-Air recently, and when communicated to other civic and social leaders met with enthusiastic response.

The hope of the organization, members state, is to establish sentiment among citizens for law observance as applied to all law, not proper respect for law will simplify the problem of law enforcement, and it must be developed and adhered to before a régime of general national health can be established, it is believed.

## Will Refuse Liquor

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

LOS ANGELES—Under the standard, "Women For Law Observance," more than 50 Los Angeles women, prominent in civic and social activities, have organized a movement to foster respect for law and a sense of personal responsibility toward its observance.

The movement cost about \$22,000,000 francs, wholly provided from the United States. Of this sum over 70 per cent was secured by a committee under my chairmanship and the other part by a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. Whitney Warren was the architect and did produce a most notable building of great credit to himself and the Nation.

"The authorities of the university three years ago, with my approval, refused to allow the inscription inscribed upon by Mr. Warren, and if my recollection serves me right, Dr. Butler also protested against it.

## Deportation Appeal Sought in Mexico

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

MEXICO CITY—Americans and all foreign residents of Mexico are showing keen interest in the suggestion advanced by several leading international lawyers here, and endorsed publicly by R. Fernandez MacGregor, prominent internationalist and Mexican commissioner on the American-Mexican General Claims Commission. It is that Article 33 of the Constitution should be amended so as to give foreigners a right to appeal against the President's deportation privilege that the article authorizes.

Members announce their determination to acquaint friends in other cities throughout the country with the movement, with the purpose of forming similar groups, although no formal organization has been adopted thus far. Monthly meetings will be held here to discuss progress and plans for advancement of the idea. A number of Pasadena women are included in the group.

## Supports President

The platform of the "Women For Law Observance" contains the following clauses:

"A movement to develop and promote respect for all law. National survival is dependent upon the supremacy of the law, and no citizen is privileged to observe only the laws that may meet with his or her approval."

"A movement responding to the appeal of President Hoover for cooperation in combating crime and lowering of moral and social standards."

"A movement that invites all patriotic women, even though perhaps differing as to the wisdom and expediency of some laws, to present a solid front as American citizens in upholding the Constitution of our country."

Among the members are Mrs. A. B. Cooke, president of the Ebene Club; Mrs. William Read, ex

## 'FADS' IN SCHOOL ESSENTIAL, SAYS STATE OFFICIAL

Parent-Teacher Association  
Backs State Dry En-  
forcement Law

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Addressing the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association Friday on "Modern Trends in Education," Frank W. Wright of the State Department of Education of Massachusetts made a sharp retort to a Boston lawyer who declared that school appropriations in Massachusetts have grown so big as to menace the financial stability of the Commonwealth.

A resolution was adopted in favor of keeping the state prohibition enforcement act of 1924 on the statute books to allow adequate time to the Federal Government in enforcing the law. Another resolution calls for proper regulation of over-night stamps.

The expenditure of \$80,000,000 cannot fairly be termed excessive, Mr. Wright said, in view of the size of the population. He called attention to the fact two towns in the State have got into serious difficulties through failure to provide enough funds to run the schools decently. He declared it is the duty, however, of citizens and parents to make a careful analysis of the way in which school appropriations are raised and the manner in which they are expended.

### Teacher Is Main Factor

Referring to the 20,000 members of the State association, Mr. Wright said that the big task of building up the Parent-Teacher movement lies ahead, as a fair estimate puts the number of parents in the State at 1,600,000, every one a potential member of a school-and-home organization. He continued:

"The growth and strength of our school organization in Massachusetts may be visualized in four concentric circles, the central factor being the teacher, the most vital part of the structure. There is no law restricting school officials in their choice of teachers and superintendents, but there is a strong public sentiment in that regard, and it is part of the function of the Parent-Teacher organization to keep that sentiment thoroughly alive. Ninety-two per cent of the teachers in the schools of this State are graduates of colleges or normal schools and our superintendents are college or university men."

"The second circle may be said to represent the materials of education—the textbooks, study courses, equipment, and so on. These seem huge and formidable when arrayed in exhibits at a convention. Some assert that this factor is overdeveloped, but I for one stand squarely for the enriched curriculum. It would suggest that Springfield, for example, where that one of its large schools has turned into a school that would teach the much-vaulted 'three R's' and nothing else. I would be willing to predict that such a school could not run two weeks on those lines. Parents and pupils would not accept it. They want the school that has the 'fads.'

### Child-Centered School

"The third circle represents a factor that has developed within the last 25 years—the child-centered school, so to speak, the school built on recognition that each pupil is an individual different from every other. This has brought in the mentality tests that

have come to be so much used in studying the needs of pupils.

"Fourth is a development of great importance that has taken shape even more recently. It is the recognition of the school as a social institution that should lead, rather than follow. It supersedes the old conception of the school as an institution that reflects the ideas and attitude of the community. It orders its work according to a blueprint of what the community ought to do. It makes education the steering gear and not the brake of society. In this connection the responsibilities and opportunities of the Parent-Teacher associations are very great."

Dr. William L. Stidger of Boston University said: "I believe that this generation is headed for peace. As I see it, this generation is content no longer with a sentimental, flag-waving, bugle-blowing attitude toward war. As never before, the realities of war are being appraised correctly and understood. In the youth of today lies the real hope and promise of a warless world."

Mrs. George Hoague of Brookline was elected president of the association. Other officers are: First vice-president, Mrs. Frank W. Pote; Medford; second vice-president, Mrs. Paul Webster, Bedford; recording secretary, Mrs. Herbert V. Neal, Somerville; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Fred L. Pigeon, Boston; treasurer, Mrs. Edwin L. Pride, Somerville.

### First Skyscraper Museum Opened

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—The Roerich Museum has just dedicated its new skyscraper building at Riverside Drive and 103rd Street. Formal ceremonies, which also commemorated the fortieth anniversary of the artistic career of Prof. Nicholas Roerich, were attended by a large gathering of persons prominent in art and educational circles here and abroad.

Harvey Wiley Corbett, architect, presided at the inaugural exercises, and distinguished speakers paid tribute to Professor Roerich's accomplishments. A commemorative medal, designed by Henry Dropy, French medalist, was presented to Professor Roerich by Louis L. Horch, president of the museum, on behalf of the institution, which was founded in 1924 for the furtherance of Professor Roerich's work.

The lower floors of the building house the Roerich Museum and its affiliated activities, the Master Institute of the Roerich Museum, the Corona Mundi International Art Center, and the Society of Friends of the Roerich Museum. The upper stories of the building comprise an apartment hotel. The new structure is the first skyscraper used for museum purposes, and the first building to house both a museum and an apartment hotel. The auditorium of the museum will be used for concerts, lectures and an art cinema.

The building towers above its neighbors along the drive and is a striking structure in the modern style, built of brick graduated from a deep purple at the base to white at the top.

### Bridge Over Hudson Has Mammoth Span

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—The Hudson River Bridge connecting New York City with New Jersey, now in course of construction, was described as "a miracle of modern engineering" by Edward W. Stearns, assistant to the chief engineer of bridges of the Port of New York Authority, in an address just given before the New York Electrical Society.

Comparable in roadway space to Fifth Avenue for its full width from Thirty-Fourth Street to Forty-Sixth Street, with a six-track subway below it, Mr. Stearns said, the bridge will be suspended above the Hudson River at a height of 213 feet, sufficient to permit the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge to stand beneath it.

The longest span in the world is included between the towers, which are separated by a distance of 3500 feet, or sufficient to permit the Brooklyn Bridge for its entire length between anchorages to stand be-

tween the towers and lack 50 feet of touching either tower, Mr. Stearns said. The towers are 635 feet high and carry a weight in cables alone of 25,000 tons.

Regardless of the vast scale upon which this piece of bridge engineering is being carried on, he said, the engineers have not found it necessary to evolve a single new method of procedure.

### Moral Issue Raised by New York Drys

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—The prohibition law should be obeyed not merely because it is a law, but because of the moral issues involved. Some assert that this factor is overdeveloped, but I for one stand squarely for the enriched curriculum. It would suggest that Springfield, for example, where that one of its large schools has turned into a school that would teach the much-vaulted "three R's" and nothing else. I would be willing to predict that such a school could not run two weeks on those lines. Parents and pupils would not accept it. They want the school that has the "fads."

Mr. Roosevelt held that it is "the convictions of the individual" which are of primary importance, and that the example set by members of the union was responsible for the influence of the organization.

Dr. O. R. Miller of the New York Civic League paid a tribute to several district attorneys, "particularly the Nassau County District Attorney," who, he said, "do all they can to support the cause of enforcement."

Enactment of a state enforcement code may be the main objective of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Davia Leigh Colvin said,

"and all of our energies must be bent to this end." "We must elect dry legislators," she continued, "and then see that they not only vote but work for the passage of such a law."

The convention adopted a resolution embodying Mrs. Colvin's proposal for a state-wide drive to obtain a state prohibition enforcement law. The delegates also pledged their best efforts toward driving speak-easies out of the State.

### BUFFALO ART GALLERY BUYS DELLA ROBBIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Albright Art Gallery of Buffalo has just added a notable piece to its collection here in the purchase of a glazed terra cotta relief of the "Madonna and Child" by Luca della Robbia. It is one of four authentic examples of that artist's work in the United States and was done in 1450, which is held by critics to be the period of best work by the famous artist.

The piece was sent to the United States for sale this summer by a German collector and was discovered in New York by Dr. William M. Hekking, director of the Albright Gallery.

In 1730 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

In 1770 a 14-foot addition with a balcony was built on the side toward the cemetery, and in 1755 a similar addition was erected toward Main Street, and at that time the first of the old box pews and the present pulpit were installed. Soon after the completion of the first addition, a ceiling was carried across the entire church under the lowest horizontal members of the great oak trusses. This was done as it was impossible to heat in winter under the conditions which existed in those days. Thus the wood craftsmanship was exposed to view for only 50 years, and that for almost 200 years it has remained concealed and perfectly preserved, hiding its beauty from all eyes.

# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Travels of a Politician

*Travels and Reflections*, by the Rt. Hon. M. P. Buxton. London: Allen & Unwin. £6.

O NE could say a great deal about the decline of dignity in the travel writing of these days, for the pursuit of lightness has resulted so often in a tedious light-headedness. But with Mr. Buxton's book for a subject, there is no need to take the matter further. Let those who, not unnaturally, suspect the traveler who is also a member of Parliament and a Privy Councillor, put away their suspicions: Mr. Buxton is one of the few who have deserved to travel and there has always been a significance in his exits and his entrances. No penury of adventure obliges him to insist on squeezing the ultimate amount of "copy" out of every inch of the map. He can hold not only the glorious East in fee, but equally the mountains of the Balkans, the deserts of the Suez Canal and the French Sahara. Above all he has not been a tourist. Without being a Borrow he has had this little in common with that author: he is one of the many whose opportunities for travel have been largely provided by religion and humanitarianism. "Causes" are at a discount today, perhaps, but they provided some remarkable travelers.

There is a tantalizing pre-war atmosphere about Mr. Buxton's journeys. The Orient Express, in the days before 1914, took the traveler into the heart of wild eastern Europe, but few emulated Mr. Buxton, by penetrating into that primitive hinterland. Still we shall all be taking holidays there. Has not Mr. Shaw set the fashion? Mr. Buxton's days the air was considerably more electric than it is now. The Turk was there in all the pantomime of his grotesque splendor. The humors which Kinglake found persisted, together with the cruel wastage of property and life wherever Christian and Moslem met. There was the glorious uncertainty about what would happen at the frontiers. The caprices of the custom house were fantastic. By way of experiment Mr. Buxton—who was nearly assassinated in Bucharest because of his pro-American activities—took into Turkey an anti-Turkish pamphlet and a copy of the Koran. As he expected, the official who was supposed to examine all literature carefully, could not read. The pamphlet was admitted and the Koran refused.

Mr. Buxton's strong feelings about the Turk are too well known to need description here, but first and last Mr. Buxton was a man who traveled for traveling's sake and found that traveling stimulated his political purposes and convictions. His devotees, for instance, much space to his adventures among the Kurds, and with numerous incidents illustrates the part which these war-like nomads, with their inrooted dislike of a settled life, played in the isolated communities of the Turk-Persian frontier. But while he has no great reason for admiring the Kurd, Mr. Buxton unselfishly and patiently tries to understand him.

Similarly, when he comes to the outrages which were constantly being perpetrated upon the Armenian population, he tells quite simply of what he saw and heard, but puts it in its setting without any attempt to exploit these tragedies either for literary or for polemical effect. The Near East has changed since the war, not radically enough, perhaps, to disarm the sceptics, but in Mr. Buxton's words, "yet progress, which was unknown for four centuries, is now continuous. The resuscitation of the liberated peoples, is far more remarkable than the relics of their long slavery. The future is full of hope. Industry and education advance daily. Deeds of violence may attract

a book like "Bird of God" is ad-

There is only one drawback: the perpetual diet of eggs. One hundred and fifty eggs for four men in three days makes a curious item on your bill. Mr. Buxton was, of course, frequently off the beaten track. He was one of the first two Europeans to climb Enasam, from which a vast sea of spear-like snow peaks shimmers over a distance of 60 miles in the heat, while below are the expanses of bamboo and meadows of azaleas among the torrents.

It is not every amateur traveler who has such memories as Mr. Buxton's, and few could present them with his simplicity and lack of affectation. V. S. P.



VIRGINIA HERSH

## The Story of El Greco

*Bird of God*, by Virginia Hersch. New York: Harper. \$2.50.

MYSTERY always has surrounded both the work and the personality of that illustrious artist of the sixteenth century, who, painting in Spain under the brief, vague appellation of El Greco, "The Greek," became the forerunner of the modern school. The few known facts of El Greco's life, together with some less authenticated traditions and the internal evidences in his works, have been assembled by Virginia Hersch in a novel, "Bird of God," which may justly be called the story, rather than a story, of El Greco.

For our own part, we cannot see why any artist should read such notices. G. Bernard Shaw once said that "those who can, do; those who can't, teach." No doubt he would be willing to substitute "criticize" for "teach." He has just told the London dramatic critics that criticism now is no worse than it was in the nineteen-twenties; that, in fact, it couldn't be.

El Greco's life, together with some less authenticated traditions and the internal evidences in his works, have been assembled by Virginia Hersch in a novel, "Bird of God," which may justly be called the story, rather than a story, of El Greco.

For our own part, we cannot see why any artist should read such notices. G. Bernard Shaw once said that "those who can, do; those who can't, teach." No doubt he would be willing to substitute "criticize" for "teach." He has just told the London dramatic critics that criticism now is no worse than it was in the nineteen-twenties; that, in fact, it couldn't be.

Although Mr. Larsons left Russia

## Dumas the Prodigious

*The Incredible Marquis Alexandre Dumas*, by Herbert Gorman. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. \$5.

THE life of Alexandre Dumas extended from 1802 to 1870. Within this period came the downfall of Napoleon, the rise and fall of the restored Bourbons, the brief reign of Louis Philippe, the Second Republic, and the coup d'état and Empire of Napoleon III. Coincident with these historic events occurred the revolution in letters that supplanted classicism with romanticism in the French theater and made, for a while, the reading of romantic fiction an engrossing pursuit of the entire Nation. The plays of Dumas (in various collaborations) had stirred Paris before he set his pen to historical fiction, and are now part of theatrical history. The novels that followed are still a living part of literature.

"The effect of these romances upon Paris," writes Mr. Gorman, "was prodigious. Men met in the streets and discussed the adventures of D'Artagnan. Villemessant awakened the night to tell her that Edmond Dantes had escaped from the Chateau d'If. Balzac admitted to Mme. Hanska that he had passed the entire day reading 'Les Trois Mousquetaires.' Theophile Gautier had written about the excitement that maintained in the city as installment after installment of the romances appeared. . . . Dumas was the uncrowned King of Paris. Attacks might shake him, but he did not fall from his throne. He would lose his scepter only when the inconsistent populace shifted and turned to other idols." But that was to happen. There would be vivid years of popularity in between; but eventually an impoverished man, reading his own novels and finding them good, would nevertheless need the reassuring opinion of his son that "the pillar is well built and the foundation safe."

Happily, for the purposes of a biographer, Dumas wrote much about himself—"Mes Mémoires," "Impressions de Voyage" and a long series of journalistic contributions that were largely autobiographical. Much also has been written about him; much of incidental mention could be discovered in the memoirs and journals of his contemporaries and in the files of old magazines and newspapers. A page of a noteworthy biography,

Philadelphia in the place which was long known as Bartram's Garden and now a public park. The Franklinia has been propagated and distributed in a limited way and there are good specimens in the Arnold Arboretum, near Boston. The plant is to be prized especially for the fact that it blooms in autumn, when most other trees and shrubs have finished their flowering season, but it has a delicious perfume which is very attractive to the bees. Mrs. Walcott's illustration of this flower is strikingly handsome.

A plate which attracts particular attention is one of the Atamasco lily, a member of the amaryllis family which blooms about Easter time in the American South, and is well known there as the Easter lily, although an entirely different plant in genus as well as in appearance from the Easter lily of the north. The flowers sketched were obtained in South Carolina and resemble the Zephyranthes sometimes seen in colder climates.

The cardinal flower, one of the choicest of meadow wild flowers, is brilliantly reproduced, being painted from specimens found in Pennsylvania.

Even the trees have not been neglected in this volume, there being a sumptuous plate of the American holly in fruit as well as reproductions of hemlock and fir cones. Such flowers as the Turk's cap lily, and the southern contrast with sunburst wild flowers at the pink musk-toes, a western plant with pale, silvery leaves and pink flower heads. The fact that this flower was sketched at an altitude of 6000 feet in Alberta, Can., shows the wide range covered by Mrs. Walcott in her work.

Cacti have not been overlooked, there being a particularly fine plate of the green strawberry cactus sketched from a Texas specimen.

Altogether this is a volume which will delight artists as well as flower lovers. Indeed, it will be appreciated by those who are neither, because its beauty and charm have the widest possible appeal.

With the story of El Greco goes the story of Spain in the grip of the Inquisition; of Toledo, mad fanatic of all Spanish cities; the story of gentle Gerolamo, who joined El Greco and died with him. The thin, taut-lid with hair, pale, eager features, russet hair and frail hands becomes the arrogant, richly dressed cavalier, becomes the white-bearded grand-sire, harassed by debt and unable to paint. But that did not last long.

Through this emotional, finely pitched tale of human aspirations and conflicts runs the account of the great paintings of El Greco: "The Assumption," "The Desecration," "The Inquisitor-General," "The Baptism" and "The Resurrection." El Greco consciously remembered no rules; he revolted against rigidities, he was determined to express Spain as a foreigner alone could express her.

Mr. Gorman has caught the spirit of this prodigality, and maintains it exuberantly through the 450-odd pages of a noteworthy biography.

FOYLES for BOOKS  
119-125 Charing Cross Road  
London, W. C. 2, England

## Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

### That's What They All Say

THEODORE DREISER never reads critical reviews of his work, he says in the November Household Magazine. This is not surprising. Neither do painters, playwrights, actors, composers or prime donne. But although they themselves would not of course look for notices in a newspaper, it does sometimes happen that such notices are brought to their attention by someone else.

Mr. Dreiser's reason for not reading the critics, however, is different from that of many imaginative or interpretative artists. They as a rule ignore the critics because they are not concerned with what the critics have to say. The critics' opinions, to put it candidly, are neither of interest nor of importance to these artists.

But Mr. Dreiser takes no such position. His reason for forgoing possible pleasure and profit is that adverse criticism has an unfortunate effect on him. He received what he calls the greatest blow he ever had when "Sister Carrie" was published.

That, as some of our older readers may remember, was some time ago. In fact, it was about 1900.

After many rejections, Mr. Dreiser relates, "Sister Carrie" was accepted finally by Doubleday Page on recommendation of Frank Norris, then their chief reader. The publishers themselves, it appears, did not read the book until it was ready for publication. To their protests Norris admitted that the novel was "rather revolutionary," but insisted nevertheless that it was a good novel. With the idea of saving it, he proposed that to pave the way for distribution copies be sent first to critics, who, he considered, would be certain to recognize the worth of the book. This was done.

But instead of the expected praise, there were shouts of derision! And subsequently the books were all stored in the Doubleday Page warehouse. Though my contract with the publisher required that the books be distributed as well as printed, my spirit was so crushed that I was unable to put up a fight. And it was not until years later that another publisher agreed to publish "Sister Carrie." But even at that time the outraged protests far outnumbered the plaudits. All this served to build up a protective barrier around me and perhaps is one of the reasons why I never trouble now to read critical reviews of my books."

For our own part, we cannot see why any artist should read such notices. G. Bernard Shaw once said that "those who can, do; those who can't, teach." No doubt he would be willing to substitute "criticize" for "teach." He has just told the London dramatic critics that criticism now is no worse than it was in the nineteen-twenties; that, in fact, it couldn't be.

"No energetic or creative work to reconstruct the country is possible until the dreadful political oppression shall have ceased and the Soviet Government have made up its mind to grant the most elementary political rights and liberties to the land," says the author.

Although Mr. Larsons left Russia

lesser artists. In fact, it is a commonplace that the greater the artist the more he welcomes criticism. Nor does he complain if it seems to him unfair, or even not in accordance with facts.

Is there a matter of fact in criticism? We once remarked to a colleague that after all the judgments which we were all so pontifically forth-coming with, he hardly pretends that he doesn't end the reviews of his plays. He gave himself away in "Fanny's First Play."

But have we not forgotten to define our terms? Homer, Shakespeare, Beethoven were artists who did not necessarily require the assistance of criticism. Their mantle, however, has been claimed by many upon whom they perhaps would not have been prepared to bestow it. These others who bear the name of artist—could not they profit by the comment of the critics? Grant that everybody knows that the critic is one who has learned something. Those who can't, may teach or criticize very well. But it may surprise you to know that their efforts to be helpful are not always received with humility by the

## People's Progress

*History of the American Nation*, by Willis Mason West. New York: The Ronald Press Co. \$6.

size were the efforts of the pioneers more heroic, nor the results more satisfying. And all these elements combine to make New England's story one which never palls. Professor West has captured much of the romance of this historical drama, and has written of it in what are far and away the best sections of his book.

He has made one statement, however, which will surprise the majority of his readers, especially those who have read Beard's "Rise of American Civilization," or the more recent "Commonwealth History of Massachusetts," which is appearing under the editorship of Albert Bushnell Hart. Writing of the Puritans who migrated in large numbers during the years 1630-1640, he says: "The great body of free immigrants had been shakers, artisans and small farmers in England. They were plain, uneducated men who followed a trusted minister or an honored neighbor of the gentry class."

But we have made a statement, however, which will surprise the majority of his readers, especially those who have read Beard's "Rise of American Civilization," or the more recent "Commonwealth History of Massachusetts," which is appearing under the editorship of Albert Bushnell Hart. Writing of the Puritans who migrated in large numbers during the years 1630-1640, he says: "The great body of free immigrants had been shakers, artisans and small farmers in England. They were plain, uneducated men who followed a trusted minister or an honored neighbor of the gentry class."

Military affairs receive a minimum of attention in this book, and it is refreshing to read history without being dragged through the campaigns of all the wars. One might wish that Professor West had freed himself as completely from all the repudiated myths which took such hold upon popular imagination during the World War.

This is a record of political and economic achievement, with almost no mention of spiritual progress. There is some space devoted to education, but religion and art seem to be sedulously avoided. As a result, the story seems rather one-sided at times, for no work of this nature can claim to be truly comprehensive which fails to give due attention to that part of civilization which is more significant than either constitutional developments or the accumulation of vast resources.

The author seems to believe that the future of the nation lies in the hands of its business men, and after mentioning the evidences of the dawn of a new ethical code in the commercial world, he asks: "May not benevolent forces in business . . . eventually make the business rulers of our civilization into leaders fit to lead?" To which we can only reply, "It all depends upon your interpretation of 'benevolent forces'!"

## SKETCHES OF THE OUT-OF-DOORS

By WILLIS HUDSPETH

200 original poetic descriptions of nature in various moods; many scenic points. Beautifully reviewed.

A Holiday or Birthday Present Postpaid, \$1. Willis Hudspeth, Crown Point Avenue, Omaha, Neb.

## A Poet of Love and Beauty

The Collected Poems of Gerald Gould. London: Gallanç. 12s. ed. net. New York: Payson & Clarke. \$3.

GERALD GOULD has never lost the concentrated idealism of youth, which thinks the world well lost for love and finds in the deep emotions of the personal experience of love a key to beautiful mysteries. The reader of the magnificient, poignant and subtle poem, "The Journey," will rightly recognize in Mr. Gould a poet of the emotions of love such as English readers have not heard of for a long time. Certainly Robert Bridges' "Progress of Love" and John Masefield's "Lollingdon Downs," with all their financial, commercial and kindred matters, in Germany, France and Great Britain. He was employed, dismissed, suspected and under close surveillance by turns; even his official journeys were often hindered purposefully and he was unable to do what he set out to do.

"No energetic or creative work to reconstruct the country is possible until the dreadful political oppression shall have ceased and the Soviet Government have made up its mind to grant the most elementary political rights and liberties to the land," says the author.

Although Mr. Larsons left Russia

poets this century. The one opening:

Your beauty comes with banners, and Your town . . .

on page 243, or the following, show how gracefully he can write a sonnet:

Two stars there are that with an equal illuminate the distant air, and trace Indifferent legends on the heavenly face Of evening. As the altering evenings To haunt and hurt my childhood I would blame

The hours that checked my stars, and the case Of those strange wanderers in the vast of space.

That night by night were different, and the same.

A child no longer, I must watch them still;

And still they journey through the night; one leads,

One follows—symbol of a thousand worlds.

Since both move subject to an alien will; Each asks not each the doom that both both fulfill;

But the star summons and the star succeeds.

Reading poems of this quality one is impressed by the fact that the challenge to futurity implied in a volume of "collected" works comes from Mr. Gould with more fitness than it has come from too many poets of the present generation. R. L. M.

The Individual NEEDS A BIBLE  
The Home Church The Lodge  
In Every Size, Binding and Price  
Massachusetts Bible Society  
41 Bromfield St., Boston

speak FRENCH GERMAN-SPANISH ITALIAN  
By Listening to It'

Easy-the-Corina way! Quick results with world-famous Corina Language Books and wordless Phonogram Record. Send for FREE UNDERSTAND FROM THE START! University used and endorsed. Send for free Traveling Adventures. Costs only a fraction of usual tuition fees. ENGLISH courses, also.

Write Today for Booklet J, or call R. D. CORINA CO., 105 W. 40th St., New York  
(Language Specialists for 47 years)

Markilo Book Markers  
Postpaid in U. S. at following prices:

TH, VP (holes) . . . . . \$1.25 TN, VP (holes) . . . . . \$1.25  
TH, Pit (holes) . . . . . 1.25 IN, Pit (holes) . . . . . 1.50  
TH, Clr (holes) . . . . . 1.25 TN, Clr (holes) . . . . . 1.50  
TH, Rdg (holes) . . . . . 1.25 TN, Rdg (holes) . . . . . 1.50  
TH, Edge (holes) . . . . . 1.25 TN, Edge (holes) . . . . . 1.50  
Limp No. 4, . . . . . 1.75 Spot Signal . . . . . 1.00

# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Napoleon—The Final Phase

**Napoleon and His Family: The Story of a Corsican Clan (Moscow-St. Helena: 1812-21), by Walter Geer. New York: Brentano's.**

PATIENTLY, painstakingly, with evident love of his task, Mr. Geer, in his third book on the subject, continues his delineations of the characters of the Bonaparte family, and shows how they themselves drew tight the web that dragged the great Corsican from his throne to the Island of Saint Helena.

This is the last volume included in Mr. Geer's plan, and in many respects it is, as it should be, the best. Possibly the interest is greater than in the preceding volumes—"Corsica-Madrid" and "Madrid-Moscow"—because we are seeing a greater tragedy. We are seeing a giant among men striving against what he believes is destiny, and realizing the futility of his struggle even when it seems for the moment that he is going to win against all odds. It is an awe-inspiring sight, and one that seems even greater because of the restraint, almost repression, shown in its presentation. Always Mr. Geer holds himself in check. In telling his story he uses flowing rhetoric, no bursts of rhapsody, but makes a plain statement of fact. And it suffices. The poignancy of the story gains, rather than loses by the documentation that supports each important statement.

**Somber Plgments**

Therefore, there is an unmistakable place for this trilogy by Walter Geer, a threefold reason for the books. First, because anything authentic about Napoleon is always welcome; second, because the facts this author has assembled for his narrative seem inconvertible; third, because of the simplicity and power with which the books are written, two qualities that insure their careful and enjoyable reading. Mr. Geer works on a vast canvas, with scores of famous figures passing and repassing one another, but he does not forget the small, important detail that gives life to a scene.

In this, the final installment, the author dips his brush in more somber pigments than he has used before and the result is a dark intensity. As always, the emphasis is on the clan spirit of the chieftain, the lack of this clan spirit of loyalty and cooperation in those he trusted and cherished.

Napoleon's aim throughout the Consulate and the Empire was to build up first the fortune of France and next that of his family. Some writers have held that he placed his family before France. Certainly he seems always to have had his family in mind, no matter how often he may have been disappointed in them. Time and again as the web of his destiny wrapped itself tighter and tighter about him, he turned to this brother or that sister, hoping against experience and knowledge that in his family he would find the sympathy and support he needed.

And, with one exception, none of his brothers and sisters deserved the confidence of Napoleon. The exception was his sister Pauline, who, gay and irresponsible in her personal conduct, was always loyal to her Emperor-brother, her love reaching out to him in his banishment, trying to protect him to the end. All the other brothers and sisters betrayed the trust Napoleon placed in them, sacrificed his interests and those of France for their own.

**The Sojourn on Elba**

It is almost with relief that the reader turns to the story of the first

of Waterloo," Mr. Geer calls it, and explains Napoleon's failure at Waterloo by Napoleon's own lack of confidence. At Waterloo he still had the strength to stand firm and arduous roads, and his mind was as powerful and active as ever. "Il n'osa plus risquer tout pour tout sauver!"

So there follows the long drawn out tragedy of Saint Helena. Mr. Geer goes out of his way a little in this part of his narrative to attempt to settle some of the minor malicious legends that have grown up round the memory of the Corsican. One thing he emphasizes, however, which is of great interest. It has been said repeatedly by other writers and students that Napoleon was a man of no religious belief. Mr. Geer shows him devout, a man with a pronounced habit of atheism.

No one can read or write of Napoleon without bias, or save bias. The man's personality was so strong that we never more than 100 years since he left St. Helena, it breaks all barriers. It is therefore to be expected that Mr. Geer, who has devoted so many years to loving study of the Corsican and his career, should view with a lenient eye some of Napoleon's weaknesses and faults. Yet there is evident all through the three thick volumes, and especially in the last, a conscious effort to be fair to all, to give to the reader a well balanced as well as a vivid picture of Napoleon and his clan.

And then Waterloo—the enigma.

## America in the World War

**As They Saw Us, edited by George Sylvester Viereck. Garden City: Doubleday, Doran.**

**T**HIS subtitle—"Foch, Ludendorff and other leaders write our war history"—indicates briefly who saw us and under what circumstances. The "us" refers to Americans.

"It was the good fortune of the present writer," says Mr. Viereck in the preface, "to obtain the first parallel account of one of the great battles of the war from Marshal Joffre and the German Crown Prince. I refer to the First Battle of the Marne. Subsequently, at my suggestion, General Ludendorff and Marshal Foch analyzed the Second Battle of the Marne. Marshal Petain and Crown Prince Wilhelm treated the historic siege of Verdun in a similar manner at my request."

"The story of American participation in the World War remained to be told. I succeeded in procuring the co-operation of the leaders on both sides of the battle front. The result of this labor is this book. The present volume discusses from the German and French point of view those great battles of the World War in which America is most deeply concerned, the battles in which our own troops fought on the soil of France."

Evidently this is a book whose value must depend upon the seriousness with which everybody concerned has taken his part in it. Anything short of the utmost seriousness and responsibility would result in merely "another war book." As one turns the pages one is impressed by the care with which the ideas have been carried out, and the sincerity with which these active participants in the World War have collaborated.

The contributors are Marshal Foch, General Ludendorff, Generals Sarriger, Hellé and Berdoulat, of the French Army, and Generals Reinhardt, von Ledebur, and von Gallist, of the German Army. It is, moreover, a thoroughly indexed book, the notes and indexes having been prepared by A. Paul Maerker-Braend, to whom much credit is due for the performance of what must have been a no slight task. Mr. Maerker Braend has provided general notes of additional information about the engagements mentioned; a general index for the volume as a whole; an Index According to Authors which makes it possible to locate at once the statements and opinions of each contributor; a geographical index; an index of army units, and an index of dates. Future historians or present students may well bless him. The

present reader lists these indexes with profound respect—they indicate in brief space the area and character of the book.

Let it not be thought from this evidence of scholarly thoroughness that *"As They Saw Us"* is heavy reading. The book will hardly be popular in the sales-manner. But one need not be a very dry-deep student to find continuous interest in these carefully considered essays by French and German commanders, here reviewing engagements in which they took part and setting down their opinion of the part taken by the enemy forces.

As the editor says: "The freedom of expression granted to each contributor was unlimited. Nevertheless, no echo of the old rancor remains in this recital, except here and there, in verbatim reproduction of army orders, issued when the cauldron was boiling. . . . The possibility of such a symposium, couched in terms of mutual respect, hardly ten years after the war, is in itself a testimonial to the power of civilization. . . . Universal brotherhood may still be a distant vision, but the complete demobilization of the men who fought the war suggests that, after all, progress is not an illusion."

**C**HILDREN of the world in national costume, engaged in national sports and pastimes, disport themselves over the four con-

**Co-operative Marketing of Agricultural Products, by Newell H. Comish. New York: Appleton. \$3.50.**

**T**HE farm co-operative movement, nurtured sporadically through more than half a century by efforts of the American farmer to become a factor in his own industry, has finally borne a rich harvest. A half-billion-dollar Federal Farm Board now takes over official sponsorship of the movement that was so long the promotion of radicals and anathema to business.

This study of co-operative marketing, in the light of its history and its economic problems, is peculiarly timely. It is an appropriate product of the pen of a professor of economics at a state college. For the farmers' co-operative movement owes an immense debt to the professors at the agricultural colleges, who have been its soundest guides and counselors in its most trying days, when it has suffered at times as much from the optimism of some of its promoters as from the determined

resistance of economic forces it has sought to replace or modify.

It has been the professor of economics—more lately called professor of marketing, or professor of co-operation—at the state college, who has gone out to the Grange hall or the farmers' picnic ground to bring a cold, analytical statement of the problem and the possible remedy through organization. The professor has not always been a popular figure at farmers' meetings. Too often he has been placed in the uncomfortable position of having to throw the cold water of facts and figures on the rosy prospects held out by less responsible farm leaders. But the farm co-operatives that have followed the less spectacular proposals of the economic professor have not been the ones that experienced the spectacular failures which through several decades did much to all the suspicion of tradesmen to discredit the farmers' co-operative movement.

Gradually, as the professor trained students who went out as farmers and farm leaders, county agricultural agents and managers of producers' packing and marketing associations, more businesslike views of the

place of the co-operative replaced the illusions of earlier times.

Professor Comish lists in his bibliography 163 books on the co-operative movement, most of them very recent. His own intention was to write a book that should be used as the basis of courses in co-operative marketing and as a guide to the practical men who are called to the exacting duties of managing these group associations. It is a function which doubtless Professor Comish himself, like many another agricultural college professor, has been performing year in and year out for the farmers' co-operatives in its vicinity.

The author takes the problem approach to the study of co-operative marketing. After relating the picture-story history of this movement, he analyzes failures and successes and discusses in efficient detail the methods and means of meeting the practical problems of organization and management.

Professor Comish finds that there has been progress despite the numerous failures of co-operatives. He is not surprised that co-operatives have failed in greater proportion than pure businesses. A great many co-operatives, he reminds his reader, have been paying good dividends and relatively high prices to their members. Progress, he concludes, is being made in studying the causes of the failures. He summarizes these causes in the main as inefficient management, inexperienced board of directors, inadequate financing, inadequate

volume of business, disloyalty and competition.

He finds that an essential to co-operative success has been a real need for the co-operative. Corollary to this has been the necessity of a sufficient volume of business to support a co-operative organization. Often the lack of sufficient volume to carry the organization has by itself been ample cause for collapse.

Without minimizing any of the shortcomings of co-operatives, Professor Comish is convinced that many of these farmer-controlled marketing associations have made substantial progress in the performance of marketing functions, and accomplished economic savings. "Great as these economies have been, it is believed that they can be much greater if co-operatives will pay more attention to the efficient performance of these marketing functions and less attention to arbitrary price fixing."

More rational objectives appear in the more recent promotion of co-operative movements, the professor finds. The farmers' leaders no longer engage to wipe out middle men, eliminate Wall Street and change the Government. They are pinning their new economic faith on cutting costs of marketing, improving the quality of their products by closer attention to grading and packing, and adjusting production to sales. This problem of relating production to demand is doubtless the hardest knot the farmer's co-operative has still to meet. Education is suggested as the beginning in any effort to relate production and sales, and the co-operative itself as the most effective educational agency to drive home this practical lesson to its members.

## "The Eternal Idealist"

**Nobel: Dynamite and Peace, by Ragnar Sohlman and Henrik Schück. New York: Cosmopolitan. \$5.**

**A**LFRID NOBEL once replied to his brother, who had urged him to write a sketch of the family's origin and history, in these words: "Who has time to read biographical accounts and who can be so simple or so good-natured as to be interested in them? I ask this in all seriousness."

What he would say, in all seriousness, could he read this work by Alfred Nobel, the author of the Nobel Foundation? The latter was possessed of a keen business sense. He might dream of utopias, but he would never for a moment have considered the propaganda methods which Shelley employed in Dublin, for instance. His practicality not only enabled him to build up a huge international industry; it kept him from indulging in the fantastic schemes so often adopted by what Frau von Suttner described as "professional pacifists." His will, which established the Nobel Foundation, gives evidence of its author's level-headedness.

It may seem strange to some that money acquired by the manufacture of explosives should have been converted to humanitarian purposes. Perhaps, in a way, it is, though it should not be forgotten that Nobel thought first of dynamite as useful industry. When all is said, however, it must be admitted that he was one of those paradoxical beings in whom the most diverse elements were blended. He is still too near for us to fully estimate the significance of his life and work; but it is probably safe to assume that if future generations remember him at all it will be because of his contribution to the cause of international peace, rather than because of the explosives he invented. We suspect that the "eternal idealist" would be well pleased to have it so.

**I**nformative in a delightful way and decorative as well, a charming hanging for the nursery wall. (If it weren't for that seventh birthday, we'd like it for our own.)

For children of all ages, as most really good children's things are, is the color map of the eastern United States, designed by Griswold Tyng. New York: Harper. \$2.50.

**C**HILDREN of the world in national costume, engaged in national sports and pastimes, disport themselves over the four continents, and a few islands, in this new, gay color map of children everywhere. Animals take their natural place in this imaginative children's world.

Against the deep, restful blue of all the oceans, the easily traced lines of South America and Africa (our favorite drawing subjects at a certain age) and the more intricately

irrelevant, which his former assistant has gathered together; and with such an attitude the average reader is quite likely to feel in sympathy. Still, if one be patient, one will find that these pages contain the word portrait of an interesting man, and, on the whole, rather appealing man of genius.

It was unfortunate in many ways that Nobel was attracted by Shelley early in life. At 18 he was writing Shelley's blank verse which already reveals that pathetic morbidity which clung to him through life. Indeed, Nobel was for a time uncertain whether he should turn to poetry or to natural science as the field of his life's labor. He chose the latter. But all his days he made sporadic excursions (or incursions) into literature. Unlike Shelley, however, he was no master of words, though he wrote with fluency. All his life he closely followed the main currents of contemporary European literature.

Like his English master, Nobel was a radical in both religion and politics, and, like Shelley, he openly expressed his contempt for what he called "dogmatic Christianity," though at the same time he professed the highest respect for the Founder of Christianity. Perhaps he appreciated the poet more because he, too, in spite of his scientific outlook, was more keenly alive to spiritual values than some of his more orthodox contemporaries. Nobel, too,

had a son who had sat in the Chief Executive's chair.

Mr. Little has written a book to awaken the love of those who have felt only admiration. And, as the publishers remark, in words which carry no false claim, "For that, if for nothing else, it would stand as a biographical achievement of the first order."

**BLOSSOMS ON THE STRAIGHT AHEAD ROAD**

100 recitations for children, all ages. \$1.15 postpaid.

"Blossoms in the Land of Melody" running story of 100 songs, primary grades. \$1.15 postpaid.

By GENEVIEVE THOMAS WHEELER BLOSSOMS ART COMPANY 416 Altman Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**The Human Washington**

**G**eorge Washington, by Shelby Little. New York: Milton. Balfch. \$5.

**A**T FIRST glance, it would almost seem as if another Life of Washington were a work of supererogation. One need only recall, however, that few men have had such biographical misfortune as he, to realize that this is not the case.

Some of the earlier works, which purported to tell the life story of the first President, were, as someone has remarked, little more than "soundings elogies in two to five volumes, panegyrics more distinguished by their good intentions than by their adherence to cold facts." But they were all we had until quite recently; then the "moderns" took a hand in the game, with rather startling effect.

Some of these latter-day biographers are not able to offer even their intentions in behalf of their productions. Nor do they desire to do so, since their aim has been idol-smashing, or to put it in their own inelegant phrase, to "de-bunk" history.

The result is that they have erred as grievously, if in different fashion, as the panegyrist of a century or so ago. From the coldly impersonal point of view of historical scholarship, there may not be so much choice between Parson Weems and Rupert Hughes after all.

Mr. Little has tried to be an unprejudiced and impartial observer, and after eight years of study of the original documents, he has sought to write neither eulogies nor innuendoes. On the whole, he has done an excellent piece of work, all the more significant because of his effort to avoid the mistakes of both predecessors and contemporaries.

It is an intensely human Washington one meets in the pages of this book, from the time he first appears, a lad of 16, tall, with "hands and feet so large they seem always in his way," poor and yet proud, shrewd and, one feels drawn to him. At times, perhaps, there are too many details, too many excerpts from those amusingly misspelt letters

which Washington wrote in such amazing numbers. But few will want to resist the appeal and fascination of the man who stands revealed in these chapters.

He is generous, yet shrewd in business, eager to make the most of his beautiful Mount Vernon. He is a loyal friend, as Hamilton and others could testify. He is a faithful if not very affectionate husband, and a stepfather who is always sincere in his efforts to do the best he can for Martha's two difficult children. He is a general of words, though he wrote with fluency. All his life he closely followed the main currents of contemporary European literature.

Like his English master, Nobel was a radical in both religion and politics, and, like Shelley, he openly expressed his contempt for what he called "dogmatic Christianity," though at the same time he professed the highest respect for the Founder of Christianity. Perhaps he appreciated the poet more because he, too, in spite of his scientific outlook, was more keenly alive to spiritual values than some of his more orthodox contemporaries. Nobel, too,

had a son who had sat in the Chief Executive's chair.

Mr. Little has written a book to awaken the love of those who have felt only admiration. And, as the publishers remark, in words which carry no false claim, "For that, if for nothing else, it would stand as a biographical achievement of the first order."

**Smith & McCance**

5 ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON  
(Opposite Boston City Club)

**Old BOOKS New**

Foreign and Domestic Periodicals

**LIBRARIES BOUGHT**

Established 1885

**The Christian Science Benevolent Association SANATORIUM**

910 BOYLSTON STREET CHESTNUT HILL MASSACHUSETTS

A temporary resort providing harmonious environment and proper care for those seeking healing through Christian Science. Opportunity also afforded Christian Scientists for quiet restful study.

Staff of nurses available.

Address correspondence regarding

admittance and requests for application blanks to The Christian Science Benevolent Association, 206 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston 17, Massachusetts.

**WM. DAWSON & SONS Ltd.**

(RARE BOOK DEPT.) Cannon House, London, E. C. 4, England

**Transparent Markers**

\$1.75 per set all regular sizes

\$2.00 per set all large sizes

Postpaid Anywhere

# Home Building || Equipment || Gardening

## Tséh Tsen Yuen—In the Walled City of Soochow

By KATE KERBY

**I**N THE old walled city of Soochow, "The Beautiful," sometimes called the Venice of China, there is a famous garden, the Tséh Tsen Yuen—"Garden of the Unsuccessful Politician!" The name cut deeply in the stone arch over the entrance about 500 years ago is still quite legible, and the garden, though somewhat smaller than at first, and from which much of the old glory has departed, is even now a charming retreat for the leisurely tourist. It is located just within a corner of the old north-east wall.

The history of the garden is interesting. It was acquired and laid out by Wong Hui Yu, a statesman and scholar of high integrity who held a government office during the Ming Dynasty. His modesty styled himself an unsuccessful politician because he found he was unable to correct many corrupt practices of the time, so he decided to resign and build for himself a garden which should be the "Most beautiful in the world and a memorial to his failure in politics!" To this he devoted the remaining 20 years of his life.

The large tract of waste land selected was really a low, swampy morass; this he partially drained, leaving many beautifully irregular ponds connected by narrow, clear-running streams crossed by tiny bridges. Trees of many varieties were set out; the sacred bamboo, symbols of the upright life; the sturdy pine for strength and longevity; the cypress and dryandra; the plantain, which resembles our century plant but bears a fruit much like the banana, and is a staple article of food in southern China.

### Wild Birds in the Orchard

An orchard of fruit trees, peaches, plums and apricots, occupied a southern slope. The birds' Paradise was a sunny, quiet sanctuary planted with a great many Pyrus trees (a kind of small apple) where the owner came in the misty pink blossoming time of early spring, and later to watch from a secluded spot the myriads of radiantly beautiful wild birds nesting and singing through the happy summer.

An orange grove received especial care as the fruit from a few choice trees was always reserved for the "Beloved Emperor." These were not gathered until the first frost had gently touched them when they had a more luscious sweetness than the merely ripe ones, the owner himself guarding them for days in the near-by Tai song Ting—"Bower for awaiting the Frost." This practice had long been popular with Chinese scholars, for several poets have written verses on the custom.

Flowering shrubs and old-fashioned sweet smelling flowers were coaxed from every bit of soil available; the violet peony, cinnamon, and countless roses of many hues. The Rosy Walk was a long, narrow, winding lane bordered on each side with a bamboo trellis covered with a climbing variety; this rambled off to the Peach Tree Banks of the Siao Tsong (long pond), one of the rarely beautiful spots, and further on to the Garden of the Gems, the exquisite plum blossoms.

Gently the spring breeze descends upon the tall trees laden with gem-like blossoms!

Serenely shines the queenly moon as if hung on a hook of coral.

Many artistic arbors were erected, some hiding in secluded corners, others on high rocky hillocks near the water, each planned for some special time or mood. Here was the Dreamy Tower, where the owner in later life spent much time; "Leaning on the railings and watching the sunset on the grassy mounds I forgot all about careers and fame; the days and months pass away unnoticed; I suddenly wonder where the Capital is?"

### Bower of Fragrance

The "Bower of Fragrance," where tea was often served, a dainty shelter nesting cozily in a mass of riotous blooms. The "Rustic Villa," several connecting thatched buildings set in spacious grounds with tall trees, was the family residence, very homelike and attractive.

The owner's favorite bower occupied a choice spot on the river bank near a bridge, well shaded.

The Bower of Nature for nature study, and another erected in the long pond, where on moonlight nights friends were entertained by the sound of the water lapping against the sides, and the voices of boys singing as they rowed around the bends of the stream.

Other alluring haunts were "The Place for Listening to the Singing Places," a room of tall and-driven trees on a hill; "The Willow Cov," a corner of the curving pond sheltered by soft, green, feathery branches in early spring; the "I-Yuen-Tai" (elevation for remote thought), a huge rock jutting out high above the water; here one sought inspiration.

When I ascend a high elevation my thoughts and eyes are filled with freshness;

The white clouds glide over the water!

There were also "The Fishing Rock," "The Little Flying Rainbow Bridge," where sometimes the cloud formations showed the "Green Dragon" reflected in the water below; "The Lotus Pond," where this queen of the lilies bloomed later than most of the other flowers has no rival to detract from her beauty.

A mountain stream gurgled through "The Bamboo Grove" up hill to a rock fish pond below; soft mosses and sweet flowers mingled to cover up the rough edges and fill the groove with fragrance.

There is much that is imaginative in Chinese landscape gardening. The idea of contrast is often used to illustrate the path of the human life: just beyond the hard and painful uphill climb may be found the peace and gentleness so desired by the Chinese scholar. The decorative carved or perforated rock in ornamental schemes is freely used, and many charming ideas of size and distance are achieved in unexpected ways; for instance, near a bower with overhanging rock, tall grotesque rock has been placed and araggely shrub and old trailing vine planted on top; this in imagination easily becomes a rugged verdure-clad cliff!

For centuries after the garden was completed came the poets, painters,

philosophers and statesmen to commune and to rest from their labors by fishing in the ponds, or reclining under the stately trees and seeking inspiration from the beauty of the surroundings.

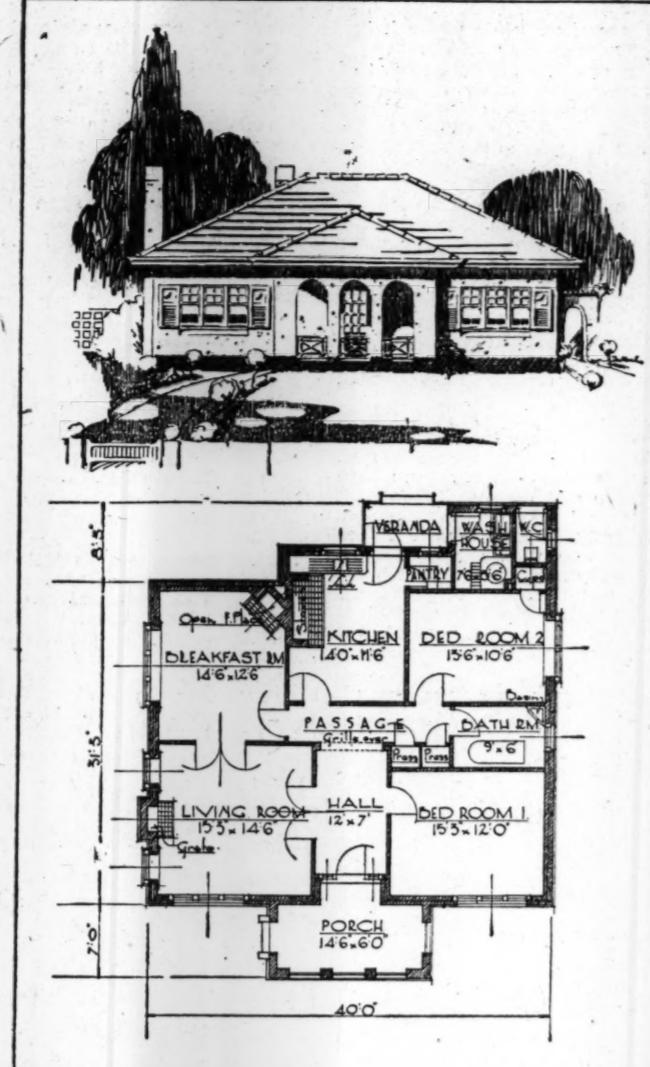
(The Tséh Tsen Yuen has been immortalized by the four great painters of the Ming Dynasty in a series of 31 paintings, with a short naive descriptive poem of each, all of which have recently been reproduced and collected in book form and may be seen at most of the large libraries in the United States under the title "Old Chinese Garden," by Kate Kerby.)

### At Essen-on-Ruhr

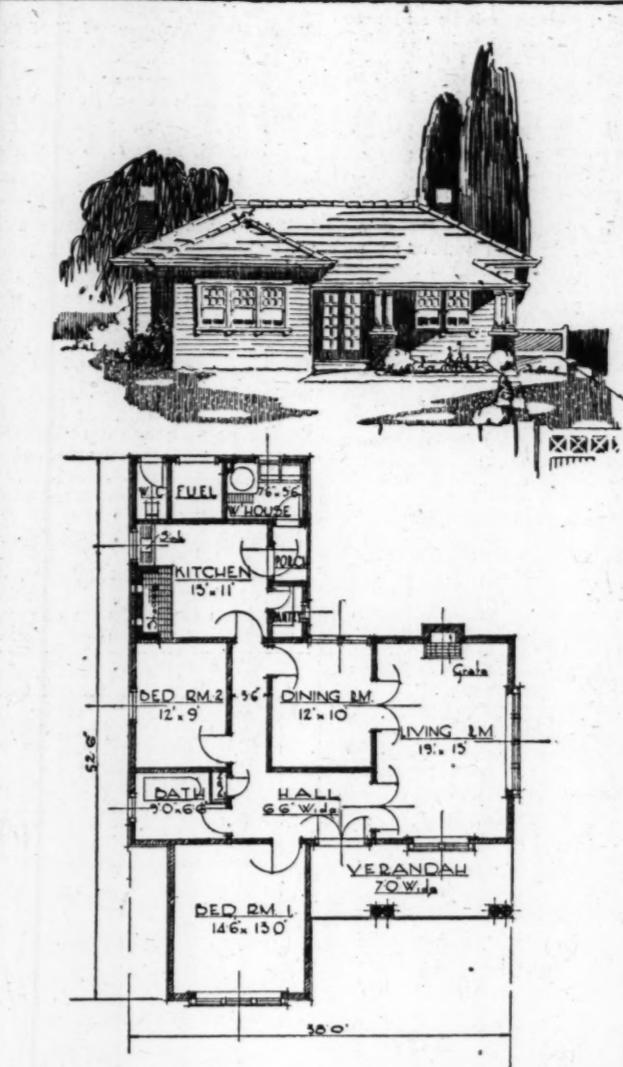
**E**NNEN-ON-RUHR is the heart of Germany's district of coal mines and metallurgical industries, a semblance of decadence has risen: the Grosser (Große) Bürklinische Gartenbau (Autostadt), a horticultural show held at Essen-on-Ruhr. Thousands of visitors have daily been attracted to the grounds where gardener and architect combined to produce a thing of beauty. Effective are arrangements of massed flowers: the multicolored glow in the arena of dahlias, the fragrant rounds and rows of clustered roses in all shades or delicately tinted begonias. A fairylike vision in the gleaming sun is the terrace with playing fountains and falling waters. There is a quaint medieval kitchen-garden where the herbs grow that in bygone ages gave flavor to the whole roast ox and the peacock pie. Beautiful is the antique columned court of a Roman garden, and likewise the Italian villa with flat-roofed house and sub-tropical plants. Reminiscents of the south are charming pergolas.

The beauty of the display is all the more impressive for being planted in a region associated with ore, coal and soot, with red-hot furnaces and whirling engines. All in the display is not overwhelming grand and beyond the means of the slender purse. Many a useful hint may be gathered for laying out gardens of modest extent, and methods for keeping the tiniest plots lovely and fruitful. A meeting of "Kleingärtner," i.e., gardeners on a small scale, was recently held when many took part who had come from far, experts from England, Belgium and France, to visit the exhibition.

## THE SMALL HOUSE IN AUSTRALIA IS DEVELOPING RAPIDLY



Type of the Brick House (\$4500 to \$6000) Being Built in Victoria Under the State Savings Bank Plan—an Australian Organization Resembling in Some Ways the Small House Service Bureau in the United States.



Type of Timber House Being Built in Victoria, Australia, Under the State Savings Bank Plan. Small Houses of This and Other Designs Are Being Built for \$3500 to \$4500.

By W. A. SHUM

**M**ELBOURNE, Victoria NO branch of building has there been so marked an advance in the decade since the war as in the small house section. This for several reasons. First, there has been a strong suburban development in sev-

eral capitals, notably Melbourne, which has now a population of just over 1,000,000. Second, war conditions have created a new class of savings bank depositors. Third, there has been a decided increase in speculative building. Fourth, and probably most po-

able to pay for a small house with a distinctive touch. The Institute of Architects seriously debated the advisability of forming a small house bureau on the lines of the Small House Service Bureau in the United States, but definitely turned it down for the present, and a very small proportion of suburban homes is being built by first grade architects—homes, that is, costing less than \$5000 to \$6500. However, the best of our architects are now less guided by tradition than by local conditions

### Seaside Home

The house below, of which we publish elevation and ground plan, is a fair example of this, and is as near an Australian type of small house as may be achieved. It was designed by an architect who lived for several years in the United States, Keith Cheetham, and was, therefore, conversant with the developments of domestic planning in that country.

The site was on a steep cliff, several hundred feet above sea level.

The native trees were retained as far as possible and the garden limited to a small area in the immediate neighborhood of the house. The first consider-

ation in planning the building was to minimize the work, conse-

quently all passages and halls have been eliminated. There are no ve-

randas, which is an unusual feature

of houses in this country, but as the

temperature is mild, it is possible to

leave the French doors open for the

greater part of the year. Cross venti-

lation of all rooms is very important,

as it enables the house to be cooled

during the summer months.

The entrance hall is interesting,

the ceiling height at the upper level

being only seven feet.

The floor is of polished hardwood

throughout and the decorations have been carried out in soft tones.

The small garden at the rear of the

building has been made possible by

external excavations into the cliff,

the cliff walls forming the outer

walls of the courtyard.

### Builder and Architect

Meantime the speculative builder who deals in groups of houses and even in mass production is improving and varying his types—which, unlike the professional architect, he is able to advertise for sale in the newspapers and magazines—and is finding himself forced to engage the services of qualified architect to help him in this.

Lastly comes the State Savings Bank. The commissioners of the Victorian Government Savings Bank established seven years ago a building department for the purpose of enabling returned soldiers to obtain homes with a small deposit and easy terms. Under a similar scheme, these privileges were extended to the clerk and the artisan, and the department has developed so rapidly that it now

employs the services of a chief architect (G. B. Leith) and a large staff of architects, valuers and inspectors. The specifications are of a high standard and the type of house has steadily advanced. There is now a choice of some 50 types, ranging, in brick, from \$4500 to \$6000, and an equal variety in timber and hard wood ranging from \$3500 to \$4500. Under these schemes, and in 12,000 homes, that is, costing less than \$5000 to \$6500. However, the best of our architects are now less guided by tradition than by local conditions

### Big Profits in Candy Making!

Alice Bradley, famous teacher, shows how to make and sell her "Approved" Candy. Work sheet formulas, equipment boxes, advertising, full selling plans—everything provided. Make money fast with FUDGE. Write today for free "work sheet" on FUDGE. American School of Home Economics 827 E. 58th Street, Chicago

### Broad Leaf Flowering Evergreens

*Rhododendron* Maximum select plants 1½" to 2 ft. \$5 for \$18.00, 100 ft for \$35.00. Well packed. Order with cash. Please use this advertisement as our price list.

TKNESSEE EVERGREEN CO. Lock Box 875 Elizabethton, Tenn. Fall Planting for Success

### Parchment Shades of TASTE CRAFTSMANSHIP ORIGINALITY

*Caroline Burke* TRADE MARK Lamp Shades Sold at the Better Stores 3901-03 Cottage Grove Ave. CHICAGO

Sold at the Better Stores  
The Burke Studios  
3901-03 Cottage Grove Ave.  
CHICAGO

## Care of Gladiolus After Blooming

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Garden City, L. I.

**I**F ONE wishes to have gladiolus that are just a little larger and finer each year, the best of care should be taken of the bulbs after the blooming season is over. Most gladiolus bulbs are allowed to remain in the ground undisturbed until time for frost, when they are taken up and put away for the winter. This allows any number of tiny bulbils or corms to form which naturally take the nourishment from the parent bulbs. These bulbils are usually discarded either in the fall or when the planting season comes, for they seldom bloom the first year. Most bulbs divide into several large bulbs and these are the ones which should be given the most care, for these will give the blooming plants for the next year.

If the gladiolus are planted in a spot given wholly to them need not be disturbed to any great extent. After the seed spikes have all been taken off simply loosen the soil around the bulbs by pulling the tops until the plant looks as if it were being uprooted. The loosened soil should show cracks in all directions but the pulling should not be too vigorous as you do not wish to bruise the bulbs. Even if the bulbs begin to appear above the top of the soil no harm can be done. What one is aiming to do is to loosen all of the bulbils from the larger bulb so that they will be forced to take their nourishment from the surrounding soil and not from the parent. This makes the bulbils much sturdier and many have been known to produce large blooming plants the first year.

If the soil is good and the plants are well cared for, the flowers will be large and showy. The warm air was full of the sweet perfume of a hundred thousand blooms, clinging in clusters, hanging singly, on every side, covering the bushes in a mantle of white bells.

The warm air was full of the sweet perfume of a hundred thousand blooms, clinging in clusters, hanging singly, on every side, covering the bushes in a mantle of white bells. The sun was hidden in the clouds and he walked on pondered, remembering the months of drought when the bushes looked bare and ugly. Then came the soft rains and soon appeared the tender green leaves, presently the lovely flowers. And he thought how, like the Moon Flowers, a bare and barren life should blossom when watered by the gentle rain of Love.

"Feed Your Plants as Nature Does"

## Colloidal Phosphate

"The World's Finest"

Colloidal Phosphate hastens germination of seeds and the maturity of all kinds of crops.

100 lb bags \$3.50. Ton lots \$35.00

COLLOIDAL PHOSPHATE SALES CO. OF NEW ENGLAND

126 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.



BATCHELDER-WILSON COMPANY  
LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO CHICAGO  
2633 Artisan St. 357 Market St. 101 Park Ave.

### The Garden Path

The aster flower is falling,  
The hazel's gold is pale,  
Yet overhead more near  
The eternal stars appear.

John Greenleaf Whittier.

**F**ROM about the first of October until the first of January the real garden lover is much interested in the indoor window garden. In order to have continuous blossoms from December to Easter, pottings of the bulbs should be made at intervals of a week or 10 days.

The four-inch pots are used for single bulbs; three or more bulbs require the eight-inch pots.

The largest-sized bulbs are the best to buy for the winter garden. The soil should be good garden soil

**Regale Lily Bulbs**  
BLOOMING SIZE  
Prices 25c Each  
5 for \$1.00 Postpaid  
12 for \$2.00

**SHAWNEE GARDENS**  
3300 E. Shawnee, Des Moines, Iowa

and well-rotted manure half and half, well mixed with a little sand.

In planting, the tops of hyacinth bulbs should be just a little above the soil, the narcissus just below. They must be kept in the dark in above freezing, at least five or six weeks, and watered every three or four days.</

# ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

## Ancient Quilts in Modern Light

By FLORENCE THOMPSON HOWE

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
Springfield, Mass.

**T**O COLLECTORS, dealers, and students of the ancient arts of quilting, weaving, and block printing, an exhibition of antique quilts and coverlets held some months ago at the Connecticut Valley Historical Museum in Springfield was significant. Composed of a large collection of family heirlooms, it brought to light several rare and unusually fine specimens. The exhibit also afforded a unique opportunity for study and comparison of widely dissimilar types.

The showing divided itself into six main groups: the pieced quilt—showing piecework subsequently quilted in design; patchwork—patches of copperplate or other nineteenth century cottons appliquéd and then quilted; the quilted counterpane—usually white, where decoration is obtained by means of padded or corded quilting in more or less elaborate design; the tufted counterpane; the embroidered spread; the hand-woven coverlet.

The pieced quilt (made of pieces of fabric cut after patterns and sewed together to form a block or repeat) is familiar to most housewives where economy is a necessity, as it is created of scraps of materials not otherwise of use. The pieced quilt is still made in many present-day homes; in pioneer days it provided means of turning to good account the precious scraps of printed cottons at that period so rare and costly.

**The "Sunrise" Pattern of Quilt**  
One of the most interesting of this type in the exhibit was the "Sunrise" quilt owned by Mrs. Ralph Blodgett of Springfield, and made by her husband's grandmother, Miriam Cummings. In the center of the quilt is a blazing red star, and from it extend rows of points, representing the rays of the rising sun. In this design the feeling of perspective is admirably obtained by means of gradation of color, the tiny diamond shaped cotton pieces ranging from brilliant to somber hues.

The "Log Cabin," one of the most popular of the old patterns for pieced quilts, is shown in the accompanying illustration. This is done in bombe colors, orange, Chinese red, and slate; it was made in Vermont in the early nineteenth century.

The names of some of the old patterns are as fascinating as they are varied, often revealing not a little touch of humor. There are for instance, All Tangled Up, Beggar's Block, Duck and Ducklings, Democratic Rose, Tick-Tack-Toe, and a host of others.

The beauty which has its expression in the work of our architects, artists and poets of today oftentimes had its first fling in these humble creations in the hands of the pioneer mothers. One of the astounding evidences of patience and frugality at the exhibit under discussion, was a quilt from Chillicothe composed of 18,000 pieces each of which measures just  $\frac{1}{4}$  x  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

**Rare Examples of Patchwork**  
The patchwork quilt is apt to be a more artistic expression, in that it is created "out of whole cloth," so to speak, and offers correspondingly greater freedom for the expression of the designer's artistic capabilities. Often in the old days, however, it was combined with piecework, so that the gap in the family's comfort was bridged with both comeliness and efficacy.

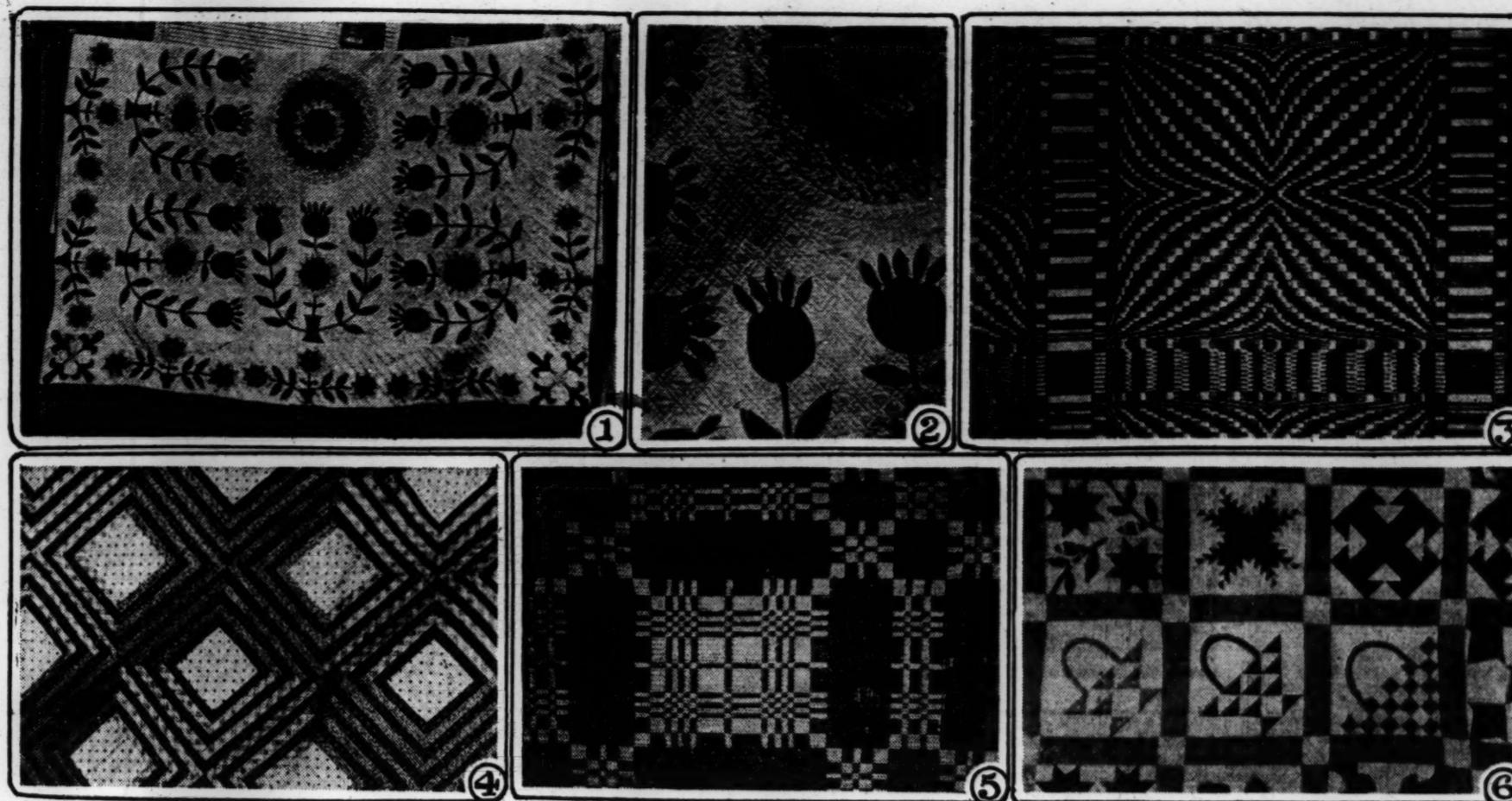
Probably the most distinguished example of this type of quilt at the Springfield exhibition was the "bride's quilt" from Danbury, Conn., wherein each block was made by a friend of the bride, one Julia Safford. The center block, the gift of Capt. R. R. Smith and Capt. Smith is adorned with an elaborately wrought appliqué of the young man's name, "Cynthia." The sails are done in a yellowish printed cotton, the hull in dark calico, with cutouts backed in brave yellow to represent the port-holes; the rippling sea is of indigo blue and the entire creation rides upon a half wreath of roses in many colored copper-plate. The names of the donors are appropriately stenciled on patches of white, in faded brown ink, but still legible, although the quilt is said to be 90 years old.

Several "album" quilts turned up in the exhibit. On these it was customary for the donor of the patchwork to write her name and a bit of advice or a verse from Scripture. One made for Hannah M. Pearson admonished the young lady thus: "Learn to be useful and not fancyful. From your Aunt Sally, 1848." Another takes a verse from the Bible, Prov. 16:3, a significant bit of Scripture for the young housewife: "Commit thy works unto the Lord and thy thoughts shall be established."

One patchwork quilt in the display showed a flower design made by Sarah I. Noble of Thurman, Warren County, N. Y., at the age of 10 years, in which the industrious little girl had colored her cottons with home-made dyes.

**Effective Combination Illustrated**  
A counterpane of character is illustrated, to show the successful combination of patchwork and quilting. This particular piece was executed early in the nineteenth century by a young Ohio girl away at boarding school. On visiting her family during vacation she induced each brother and sister to lay his or her hand flat upon a block of fabric, while she outlined the hand and afterward quilted the outline into the edge of her bed-cover.

The effect is weird, a row of the family hands across the bolster edge of the counterpane, with the owner's name in the middle of each palm. This quilt is one to be reckoned with; made in the days when strong color flourished in paper cambric, and geometric designs were wrought at great pains in minute, hand-done stitches. A central sunburst of color of Chinese red, yellow, old pink and Nile green is repeated in the leaves and flowering tridents standing all about it, and facing



1. An important piece of needlework combining patchwork and quilting

4. The patterns used in making pieced quilts are to some extent classified. This one is called the "Log Cabin" design

2. This detail from No. 1 gives a clearer idea of the design and shows the unusual character of the quilting.

5. Another blue and white home-woven coverlet. This one is double weave and the pattern is known as "Lovers Knot"

3. The rising sun pattern, single weave, blue and white coverlet. One of scores of home-woven designs

6. A very unusual sampler quilt combining piecework and patchwork with quilting. Each square shows a different design

## The Story of "The Seasons"

By LOUISE KARR

**V**ISITORS to the new wing of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are charmed with the early nineteenth century wall paper presented by Dartmouth College. It is a decoration lending itself admirably as a background to actual living, being unostentatiously colored, not

## EDUCATIONAL

## At the International Camp for Girl Guides at Bierville

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**W**E WERE only two ordinary English Rangers, but the commissioner we met taking England's contingent of Guide officers across Paris had given us a special welcome to come to the camp, instead of waiting for Visitors Day. So we left the Gare d'Orsay early one July morning, and arrived at Bierville, some 40 miles south of Paris, soon after breakfast. Four friendly "Eclaireuses" (French Guides) met us at the station and escorted us through the woods and up a steep slope into the Camp. The first glimpse was of a group of tents in gay colors—orange and green. This was "Brittany." We learned that the Camp was divided into groups, each named after a French province and possessing its own emblem—an ermine for Brittany, Roland's horn for Aquitaine, Vercingetorix's helmet for Auvergne, and a stork, a grasshopper, a lamp, and a distaff for Alsace, Provence, Burgundy and Ile de France respectively.

As we emerged on to the open grassy space where the breaking of "Colors" had just taken place, the campers were gathering round one of the French Commissioners for "Meditation"—a short daily talk on the spiritual life of a Guide. When this was over we all slipped away to quiet spots in the grounds for half an hour's silence; then we reassembled for the main activities of the day. Rehearsals of singing, country dancing, gymnastics, etc., and the orderly work which still remained to be done occupied the rest of the morning. Each group consisted of as many different nationalities as possible and lived like a separate community.

The afternoon was spent in the big marquee informally discussing "The Training of Guide Officers." Every thing was translated, either by the speaker or one of the official interpreters, from French to English, or vice versa, so that all might understand. Refreshments were served immediately after the meeting broke up, and we then had a brief opportunity to make friends with Guides from the different countries—Canada, United States of America, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Holland and Lithuania. (There were no representa-

tives of lands farther east than the last named.)

Next came an exhibition of French folk dancing given by our hostesses, the Eclaireuses. They appeared in the most wonderfully varied and picturesque costumes, typical of the chief provinces, and complete even elaborate headdresses for the "women," and straw-filled sabots for the "men" (who contrived to keep them on their feet throughout the display). Their dancing was enthusiastically encouraged.

After supper, which followed this performance, came the greatest event of the day—the first "campfire." This had to be indoors, owing to intermittent showers, but the cheerful blaze on the wide hearth welcomed us into the room where it was to be held. Soon the Eclaireuses were singing "Le Flamme" to an old Breton air, and "Chantons le feu."

"Du fogot j'allit la flamme, chantons le

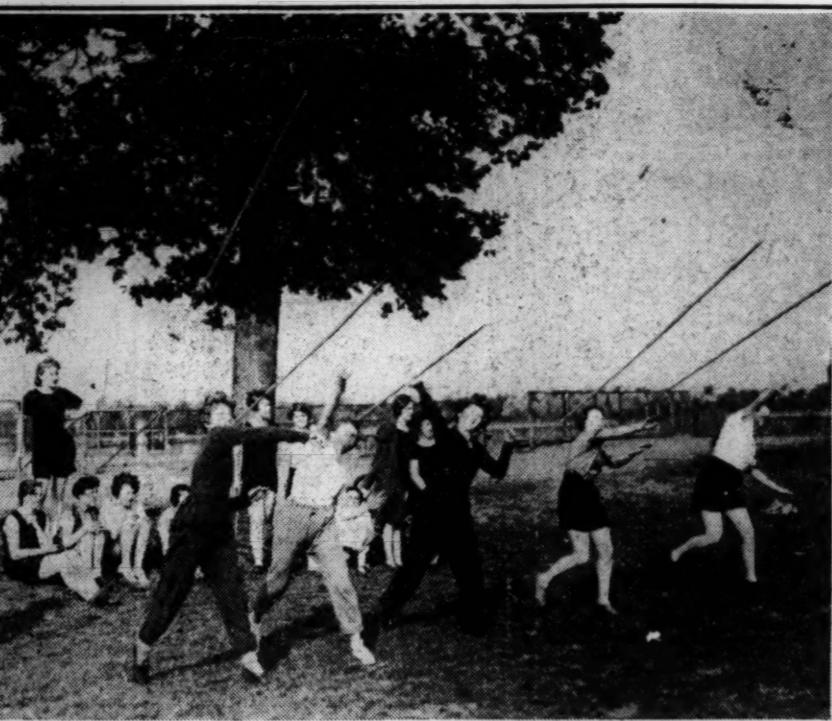
Quel joli bouquet d'étoiles dans le ciel bleu!

Du fogot j'allit la flamme: chantons le feu!"

Then dance followed song, and singing games the dance, every item giving us fuller appreciation of French folk lore and legend.

The generous owner of the estate, M. Marc Sangnier, who had put his lovely grounds at our disposal, then made a brief speech. He enlarged our interest in world peace, a cause to which he himself is devoting his life, showing us what we could do in our sphere of activity. More action songs followed, and, lastly, a scene from the French version of G. Bernard Shaw's "St. Joan." That we might not have to leave before the end, we had been invited to stay in camp, so we slept blissfully under canvas that night, with a cool, sweet breeze blowing from the level stretches of meadow and woodland around us.

Next morning we were up betimes. Breakfast was at 8 a.m. and colors—"le salut au drapeau," meditation, and silence took place as before. Lunch, consisting of sardines and butter on bread, stew, salad and fruit, was eaten as usual under the trees in a friendly circle, where we made valiant efforts to speak English slowly or French fluently, so as to be understood by the Norwegian on our left.



Having Been Given a Fair Chance to Play, the Youth of Germany Are Doing It With Their Whole Hearts. These School-girls Are Practicing in the Berlin Stadium.

who found both languages difficult,

or the Belgian on our right who knew much more French than we did!

The afternoon talk centered round Lone and Post Guide Companies in one group, and Brownies ("Petites Ailes") in another. In each case the speakers told personal experiences, explaining the difficulties encountered.

After tea, at 4:30, the Eclaireuses showed the "Flying Up" ceremony of the Girl Scouts to a Guide Company;

the Girl Scouts of America went through a Scout enrollment, and the English Golders acted as Brownies, one of their number being awarded a year's service star.

Here our visit ended, for we were due back at Paris that night, but we went away with a larger conception of what unselfishness, friendliness and enthusiasm can do in bringing together Guides of varying tastes and opinions, and making them realize their sisterhood and power to forward the great ideal of world peace.

A. K. G.

machines, while indulging their own desires in the same activity but from quite another point of view. Father often wants to fly the planes, and sons take great pleasure in showing genial dads just how to do that quite well. A teachable father is one that the son will revere more than one who is forever the austere disciplinarian.

Parents have congratulated the M. A. F. director on numerous occasions, because his aero instruc-

tion gave their children something interesting to do, that kept them at home night after night, engaged in a delightfully useful activity.

Family excursions to the airport, the making of aero scrapbooks, and motion pictures with airplanes, all have a more interesting meaning in the home, when one member of the family is studying aviation. The history of transportation may come up for intensive home (or school) discussion also.

T. S. V.

## Porter Sargent, Major-Domo for Schools and Camps

**P**ORTER SARGENT, whose annual handbooks of private schools and summer camps are invaluable to parents in need of advice, disclaims any literary merit for his surveys. He describes himself as a word engineer; one who puts words together to perform a certain function. Many an editor, his desk loaded with manuscripts, will wish, after looking over these handbooks, that there were more engineers and fewer literary persons.

For if Mr. Sargent is not a literary man, he is a good journalist. His matter has pith and point, and his style is clear and readable. For many years he has been helping parents to find the "right" schools and camps for their particular children. The results of his experience are summarized in these handbooks, published by him in Boston.

The thirteenth edition of the "Handbook of Private Schools" has, like its predecessor, expanded. Because of this growth the "Who's Who in the Private Schools," long a feature, has been omitted, and will be published, much amplified, as a separate volume. For the convenience of parents, the geographical arrangement of schools, adopted several years ago, has been retained.

The question of public versus private schools is handled at length by Mr. Sargent, who is able to take a broad view of it. Thus, while pointing out that the general tendency of the public schools is toward standardization, conformity and submergence of individual traits, he also comments that "there are any number of public schools that are progressive, that are fostering the individual, that are measurably better than many of the private schools."

If we assume that the camp is the place for the child in summet, it is undoubtedly true, as Mr. Sargent says in his preface, that "parents need a guide book to the summer camps even more than to the private schools. The camps are more removed from observation. They are newer, and present more dangers and pitfalls." As with the schools, "the best camp" exists only for the individual boy or girl. What is "best" for one may be "worst" for another.

The camp should be chosen to fit the needs of the individual. . . . The camp director is all-important.

The councilors, too, must be able to attract and understand and convince the young people with whom they are to live."

While Mr. Sargent stresses the need for physical and mental safeguards for the child in camp, he is aware to more fundamental considerations: "The camp is educating for spiritual growth whose members live in an atmosphere of vitalized beauty, where from periods of contemplation the value of alone-ness and silence are learned, and where the fund of spirituality within each individual, that inner wealth which makes creative activity possible, is being constantly enriched by association with rich personalities."

L. A. S.

## Basics of Judgment

The point is emphasized that when a parent has decided that his child needs a private school, the important consideration is to find the school best fitted to the needs of that child. Having satisfied himself that a school will give the required training, the parent, Mr. Sargent says, should be fully informed on three points: the spirit and traditions of the school; the personality of the teaching staff, and the class of patronage.

He also warns against bureaus which accept fees from schools for finding their pupils, and against pretension, hypocrisy, commercialism and snobbery in the schools themselves. But he can conclude that "the great majority of these private schools are in the hands of sincere, hard working men and women who have ideals, genuine love for youth and intense enthusiasm for their planes."

A relay race which was worked out in Chicago in 1925 is called the run-fly relay. Half of the activity is flying a tiny aircraft accurately in a hurry, and the other half is in running on the ground.

For outdoor flying, the planes are larger and more sturdy and fly farther. The presence of trees and buildings in the hills will be taken into consideration in several ways—the type of plane, the prevailing wind direction, and so on, must be thought out to gain successful flight.

The geography teacher may ask the fliers why they want to start their planes from the hilltop. Or if the field is level, do they start their craft from the center of the field or from one edge.

A hot day, does the plane fly better over a grassy field or over a sandy lot? Why does an airplane need more power to fly in a high altitude than to fly at sea level?

Of course, other sciences are interlinked, but it's good mental stimulation to find some trace of the explanations.

## Athletics and Junior Aviation

Application of the sport of flying to the facilities of sport in a junior high school can result in refreshing revelations to the athletic coach.

And aircraft lads can get much exercise while they think primarily of their planes as beautiful as birds, either in repose or in flight.

Seasides of the year will determine the color scheme. Few intelligent fliers would want to fly an all-green plane outdoors in the summertime, on grass; and few would want an all-white one to fly over the snow. In both cases those desire to find the plane at the end of each flight dominate the color scheme.

**M**athematics in Junior Aviation

Here is just one simple set of mathematical facts from a proved flying machine, that give rise to possibilities in several phases of figuring.

Given—the thickness of the propeller, as  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

To find—dimensions of other parts. Here are the rules:

1. The wing is 5 times as long as it is wide.

2. The wing is 3 times as long as the propeller.

3. The wing is 5-4 as long as the motor.

4. The wing is 3 times the area of the tail.

5. The propeller width is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of its thickness.

6. The propeller length is 10 times its thickness.

7. The tail is the rudder and the elevator; the elevator is twice the area of the rudder.

ANSWERS

Rule 1. The wing is 15 ft. 8 inches or 3 inches wide.

Rule 2. The wing is 3x5 inches or 15 inches long.

Rule 3. The motorbase is 4-5 of its thickness.

Rule 4. The tail is 1-3 of (3 inches  $\times$  15 inches) or 15 square inches in area.

Rule 5. The propeller diameter is 3-2 of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch or  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in width.

Rule 6. The propeller is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches or 5 inches long.

Rule 7. The tail is the rudder and the elevator; the elevator is twice the area of the rudder.

ANSWERS

Rule 1. The wing is 15 ft. 8 inches or 3 inches wide.

Rule 2. The wing is 3x5 inches or 15 inches long.

Rule 3. The motorbase is 4-5 of its thickness.

Rule 4. The tail is 1-3 of (3 inches  $\times$  15 inches) or 15 square inches in area.

Rule 5. The propeller diameter is 3-2 of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch or  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in width.

Rule 6. The propeller is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches or 5 inches long.

Rule 7. The tail is the rudder and the elevator; the elevator is twice the area of the rudder.

ANSWERS

Rule 1. The wing is 15 ft. 8 inches or 3 inches wide.

Rule 2. The wing is 3x5 inches or 15 inches long.

Rule 3. The motorbase is 4-5 of its thickness.

Rule 4. The tail is 1-3 of (3 inches  $\times$  15 inches) or 15 square inches in area.

Rule 5. The propeller diameter is 3-2 of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch or  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in width.

Rule 6. The propeller is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches or 5 inches long.

Rule 7. The tail is the rudder and the elevator; the elevator is twice the area of the rudder.

ANSWERS

Rule 1. The wing is 15 ft. 8 inches or 3 inches wide.

Rule 2. The wing is 3x5 inches or 15 inches long.

Rule 3. The motorbase is 4-5 of its thickness.

Rule 4. The tail is 1-3 of (3 inches  $\times$  15 inches) or 15 square inches in area.

Rule 5. The propeller diameter is 3-2 of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch or  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in width.

Rule 6. The propeller is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches or 5 inches long.

Rule 7. The tail is the rudder and the elevator; the elevator is twice the area of the rudder.

ANSWERS

Rule 1. The wing is 15 ft. 8 inches or 3 inches wide.

Rule 2. The wing is 3x5 inches or 15 inches long.

Rule 3. The motorbase is 4-5 of its thickness.

Rule 4. The tail is 1-3 of (3 inches  $\times$  15 inches) or 15 square inches in area.

Rule 5. The propeller diameter is 3-2 of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch or  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in width.

Rule 6. The propeller is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches or 5 inches long.

Rule 7. The tail is the rudder and the elevator; the elevator is twice the area of the rudder.

ANSWERS

Rule 1. The wing is 15 ft. 8 inches or 3 inches wide.

Rule 2. The wing is 3x5 inches or 15 inches long.

Rule 3. The motorbase is 4-5 of its thickness.

Rule 4. The tail is 1-3 of (3 inches  $\times$  15 inches) or 15 square inches in area.

Rule 5. The propeller diameter is 3-2 of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch or  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in width.

Rule 6. The propeller is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches or 5 inches long.

Rule 7. The tail is the rudder and the elevator; the elevator is twice the area of the rudder.

ANSWERS

Rule 1. The wing is 15 ft. 8 inches or 3 inches wide.

Rule 2. The wing is 3x5 inches or 15 inches long.

Rule 3. The motorbase is 4-5 of its thickness.

Rule 4. The tail is 1-3

## THE HOME FORUM

## How One Genius Was Wakened

**I**FIRST came to know him when I was a very little boy living in a big house on Spruce Street, in Philadelphia; dear old-fashioned Spruce Street with its marble doorsteps that the old colored men with ducal manners scrubbed as white as snow every morning; its friendly street lamps that shone like a string of stars in the April dusk; and the clink-clink of buggy horses trotting home, Ah, di, mi! that is all gone now. Now the great apartment houses pyramid up into the smoky skies, their thousand windows glowing with light, and Gaelic ladies with French names sell bright little frocks and chic chapeaux to Madams in the staid old mansions where once the families of old Quaker stock lived. Of an afternoon my little friend and his nurse would stop for Molle and me, and I would seize my hoop and stick, and colored chalks, and we would set forth, as on some bonny adventure, to Rittenhouse Square, where the children of the houses about played under the eye of the comfortable, clucking nurse-maids.

I remember him so well; a little fellow in a suit of brown velvet, long yellow curls falling on a wide collar of Irish crochet, an impudent little nose and dancing eyes poking out from under his tip-tilted beaver hat. And what a way he had with him! He could wheelie his Irish biddy into staying out a half-hour longer any time, and she having kissed the Barney Stone herself, "You little rogue," you she would say, giving grudgingly the coveted permission. "Sure, in' you'll be coakin' old Billy Hall some one of these days, you will, you will."

He was always drawing on the rough black asphalt pathways on the Squares, pictures of knights and ladies, giants and dragons that he had read of in the fairy tales, or lions and tigers and elephants we had seen together at the Zoo. Crude they were, no doubt, but I am sure that then, even at his tender age, they showed the fire of genius, for I recall that dignified business men would pause and watch the little brown figure scrabbling around, giving his picture a touch of color here, and of there, squinting over the end of his absurd little nose, his pink tongue out and twisting about as though it were itself doing the work. And dainty mincing ladies on their way to tea would stop and smile, and look as though they would like to kiss him, and sometimes they would run their little gloved fingers through his curly hair. I stood beside him, holding ready the chalks, a willing subordinate, basking in his glory which I also mine by reflection, for was it not his trusted friend?

When he was eight his parents took him abroad to live, and I was so young, so busy with the big task of living and growing and learning, that I forgot him, almost, as the young do. Not forgetting, but just not thinking. But before very many

## October Landscape

A purple veil of misty cloud  
Yon distant church and spire enshrouded.  
While in the valley just below  
Shocked corn is standing, row on row.  
  
The air is made of molten gold,  
And filled with floating webs that hold  
To shrubs and trees and idly fly  
Like fairy veils hung out to dry.  
  
Anon, from distant harvest fields,  
Where earth her golden treasure yields,  
Is borne the reaper's hearty song,  
Which tells his joy the whole day long.

HARVEY PEAKE.

## The Anglo-Saxon Scop

The earliest English poetry was kept fresh in the memory of the descending generations by the singers, who were known as scops. They also made the legends more universal in their own times. Before newspapers, magazines, or books were known, it was necessary to record events, and also to fill the long hours of idleness in some manner. Thus the scops had two purposes, to amuse and to record.

If the stories could not be read, they were at least enjoyed at that time through the recital of those who made it their business to compose them. The scop is mentioned in many parts of the epic, Beowulf. The story-teller is called "he who knew tales of the earliest time of man." In other places the unknown author says, "I have heard," "Men have told me," and also "Men say." These words, occurring many times, show that for generations some singer had been telling the old legends and chanting the old songs as well as composing new ones. All these stories were told by word of mouth. Even Beowulf was not written down until many centuries later.

The kings and nobles usually had a scop or "maker of verse" in their halls. We find that Hrothgar and Hygelac each had several scops. In several places in the main poem, Beowulf, we find that the scop's own story is given within the other one which is sung. At a feast in Heorot, the poet says,—

"Then song and music mingled sounds in the presence of Healfdene's head-of-armies and harping was heard with the hero-lay as Hrothgar's singer the hall-joy woke along the mead-seats, making his song Plinn."

"Then song and music mingled sounds in the presence of Healfdene's head-of-armies and harping was heard with the hero-lay as Hrothgar's singer the hall-joy woke along the mead-seats, making his song Plinn."

Then follows the story of the sons of Finn. The scop was to be at their best during the feasts, and no banquet in early England was complete without them. They sang at that time their most stirring songs, often accompanying themselves with music from a rude harp. In the poem under discussion are found these words: "There harps rang out, clear song of the singer."

"I believe in Michelangelo, Velasquez, and Rembrandt; in the might of design, the mystery of color, the redemption of all things by Beauty everlasting, and the message of Art that has made these hands blessed. Amen. Amen." G. W.

## Animals and the Gobi Desert

Never again will I have such a feeling as Mongolia gave me. The broad sweeps of dun gravel merging into a vague horizon; the ancient trails once travelled by Genghis Khan's wild raiders; the violent contrast of motor cars beside majestic camels fresh from the marching sands of the western Gobi! All this thrilled me to the core. I had found my country. The one I had been born to know and love. Somewhere in the depths of that vast, silent desert lay those records of the past that I had come to seek.

We had two cars . . . We had lots of fun with the gazelle. Nothing on four legs can equal them in speed. Like all plain animals they cannot resist a motor car. At first a gazelle will leap at twenty or twenty-five miles an hour, head up, sometimes leaping into the air as though on springs, drawing always closer to the car. Then it comes to a standstill, enough to keep well away from the motor. One might think he was running at full speed . . . He seems to flatten out, his legs are only a blur like the wings of an electric fan, and he really begins to run. After many tests we have put the maximum speed for the first dash at sixty miles an hour. This is a conservative estimate. He cannot maintain a mile-a-minute pace for more than half a mile; then he drops to forty miles an hour at which he can continue for a long distance.

The scop often added stories together. It seems very plausible to scholars that Beowulf was the result of many stories. If the singer composed the story of each event soon after it was accomplished, as was often the case, then he must have added on to the story each time another deed was performed by the hero. After the passing of many generations the achievements of previous heroes might be added to the great man of that time. This seems to be the case with Beowulf. Probably the swimming match with Brecca was the achievement of a previous victor, and this part of the story has been often attributed to Sigemund.

The materials used as subject matter in the songs of the Anglo-Saxon scops were suggested by the most common experiences of their time. Many of these songs were probably composed in the older Angle-land on the Continent, and brought to England in the memories of the singers when their masters entered the new country. The descriptions of scenery resemble more closely the northern or Scandinavian countries. Thus we see that Beowulf was originally composed in England. As there were no written records, the tale must have been carried by word of mouth. And who are the most plausible ones to carry these tales if not the men who make it their profession to compose and recite or sing these legends?

The scop was a talented man. He played the harp. He demonstrated his ability to sing in the recital of his legends. The scop is to be distinguished from the gleeman, because the former was the originator as well as the reciter of the stories. They composed tales on the spur of the moment. It has been asked, how could the marvelous masterpiece of Beowulf have been written by such a man? He was a wanderer, however, passing from court to court and chanting the exploits of his enterprising master. Colman stepped on the gas, but a sand-pit intervened and the fleeing messenger scattered to the four winds of heaven.

One of our camps was near a Mongolian village. That night Mac rigged a great arclight on a pole, for we wanted to give the Mongols a celebration. To our surprise not one came near us. Next morning when we stepped out of the tent, the village was gone. I rubbed my eyes and I looked again. It had been there late last night right enough; a dozen yurts and perhaps five hundred sheep. Now the place was bare. The Mongols had been so frightened by the strange ball of light suddenly appearing in the desert that they had packed their yurts and left with every man, woman and sheep! From "End of the Earth," by Roy Chapman Andrews.

Advertising rates given on application. No right to cancel or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL  
THE HUMAINE OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY



Courtesy Art Institute of Chicago

The Hammerman (Bronze). By Constantin Meunier.

## The Sovereign Panacea

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**I**T SEEMS that mankind often searches without avail for a remedy for its ills. On every side the struggle to retain or to gain health is apparent. Honest efforts are made to alleviate human suffering through material means, but the frequent appearance of new diseases adds more fear to the already overburdened human heart. Because they look to the wrong source for help, many are crying out, as did one centuries ago, "Is there no balm in Gilead?"

The word "panacea" is defined in part as "a remedy for all diseases." The spiritual record of creation, as given in the first chapter of Genesis, describes the real man, to whom God gave dominion "over all the earth." Is it possible for this man to need any aid outside of God, or to be subject to any evil power? What is it that urges false claims to the contrary? Can evil be anything true or God-made?

Many years ago, when all human efforts had been fruitless, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, turned to God in her search for health. Having been a student of the Bible since childhood, she believed in the possibility of healing through spiritual methods, such as Jesus practiced in his ministry. Jesus said, "If ye continue in my word, . . . ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Spiritual perception of this truth healed Mrs. Eddy instantaneously.

Wishing to find the science of spiritual healing as the Master taught and practiced it, Mrs. Eddy searched the Bible for many years until she discovered it. Then, putting her discovery to the test and proving its divine authority by destroying sickness and sin, she gave it to the world in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." On page 407 she writes that "Christian Science is the sovereign panacea, giving strength to the weakness of mortal mind—strength from the immortal and omnipotent Mind—and lifting humanity above itself into purer desires, even into spiritual power and good-will to man." A sovereign panacea such a condition? Does that make it true or real? Can a mist make its claims master us? Not if we refuse to be mastered by evil suggestion! If we courageously, consistently, constantly refuse to believe that God is absent; if we replace any seeming lack with the fact that God, good, fills all space, regardless of what the senses testify, shall we understand the meaning of Job's words, "I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear; but now mine eye seeth thee."

In every problem that may arise, the mistaken belief of man as material must be corrected. Mankind must learn to know God and man aright, to understand the true nature of man as God's reflection, and to remember that this is the supreme need. The universal problem is the necessity of finding a remedy for all the ills of mankind. Of this Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 144): "When the Science of being is universally understood, every man will be his own physician, and Truth will be the universal panacea."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

## The Timely Chirp

There is a meaningful little legend of a musician who was playing for a prize one day when a string in his lyre suddenly snapped. Failure seemed sure, but just as his finger reached for that particular note to make his performance complete, a cricket which had hopped onto the instrument chirped clear and loud the very C sharp needed, and nobody missed the string! To change the poet's language for that of present usage, the string had snapped but the cricket saved the day. This incident seems thoroughly typical of the prompt, natural, and unobtrusive service some people render wherever they find themselves. It was quite natural for the cricket to spring energetically and to chirp; and that she found herself suddenly in a more exalted position than usual made not a bit of difference. She did the thing natural to her, did it very well and promptly, and it helped wonderfully far beyond her simple plan or purpose!

Some may wonder how this sovereign panacea is to be gained and utilized. They may even be incredulous when learning that this is not a material, but a spiritual remedy. Based upon the truth of spiritual creation, as set forth in the first chapter of Genesis, Christian Science teaches

## La Panacée Souveraine

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

**L**E GENRE humain, semble-t-il, cherche souvent en vain un remède à ses maux. De toutes parts, la lutte pour conserver ou acquérir la santé est apparente. On fait des efforts sincères pour alléger la souffrance humaine par des moyens matériels, mais l'apparition fréquente de nouvelles maladies augmente la crainte dans le cœur humain déjà accablé. Parce qu'ils cherchent de l'aide à la mauvaise source, beaucoup s'écrient, comme on l'avait fait il y a des siècles: "N'y a-t-il plus de baume en Galad?"

Le mot "panacée" est défini en partie "un remède à tous les maux." Le récit spirituel de la création, tel qu'il est transcrit au premier chapitre de la Genèse, décrit l'homme réel, auquel Dieu a donné la domination "sur la terre entière." Est-il possible que cet être humain ait besoin d'un secours quelconque en dehors de Dieu, ou qu'il soit sujet à quelque puissance pernicieuse? Qu'est-ce qui soutient ces fausses prétentions dans le sens contraire? Le mal peut-il être parfois causé par lui-même?

Un peintre de training, Meunier, devint un sculpteur dans ses dernières années, et poursuivit ce nouveau phase de son travail avec toute la joie et l'ardor de youth. Peut-être était-il alors un réaliste, or, comme on l'a dit, il a manifesté dans son travail une grande maîtrise de la sculpture.

Un peintre de training, Meunier, devint un sculpteur dans ses dernières années, et poursuivit ce nouveau phase de son travail avec toute la joie et l'ardor de youth. Peut-être était-il alors un réaliste, or, comme on l'a dit, il a manifesté dans son travail une grande maîtrise de la sculpture.

Un peintre de training, Meunier, devint un sculpteur dans ses dernières années, et poursuivit ce nouveau phase de son travail avec toute la joie et l'ardor de youth. Peut-être était-il alors un réaliste, or, comme on l'a dit, il a manifesté dans son travail une grande maîtrise de la sculpture.

Un peintre de training, Meunier, devint un sculpteur dans ses dernières années, et poursuivit ce nouveau phase de son travail avec toute la joie et l'ardor de youth. Peut-être était-il alors un réaliste, or, comme on l'a dit, il a manifesté dans son travail une grande maîtrise de la sculpture.

Un peintre de training, Meunier, devint un sculpteur dans ses dernières années, et poursuivit ce nouveau phase de son travail avec toute la joie et l'ardor de youth. Peut-être était-il alors un réaliste, or, comme on l'a dit, il a manifesté dans son travail une grande maîtrise de la sculpture.

Un peintre de training, Meunier, devint un sculpteur dans ses dernières années, et poursuivit ce nouveau phase de son travail avec toute la joie et l'ardor de youth. Peut-être était-il alors un réaliste, or, comme on l'a dit, il a manifesté dans son travail une grande maîtrise de la sculpture.

Un peintre de training, Meunier, devint un sculpteur dans ses dernières années, et poursuivit ce nouveau phase de son travail avec toute la joie et l'ardor de youth. Peut-être était-il alors un réaliste, or, comme on l'a dit, il a manifesté dans son travail une grande maîtrise de la sculpture.

Un peintre de training, Meunier, devint un sculpteur dans ses dernières années, et poursuivit ce nouveau phase de son travail avec toute la joie et l'ardor de youth. Peut-être était-il alors un réaliste, or, comme on l'a dit, il a manifesté dans son travail une grande maîtrise de la sculpture.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth .....	3.00
Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition.	1.00
Bind. paper .....	3.00
Morocco, cloth pocket edition.	3.00
India paper .....	3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth.	4.00
India paper edition.	4.00
Oxford India paper .....	5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India paper .....	5.50
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India paper .....	8.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, 4.50	
Pocket Edition, mocco .....	7.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION Alternate pages of English and French Cloth .....	\$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, 4.50	
Pocket Edition, mocco .....	7.50

For the blind, cloth .....

Antonio di Sandro orifice

The worthy master-goldsmit, since the morn,

Enamel dripping from his brush's tip,

Some golden clasp or niello Pax's lip

With flowery Latin mottoes would adorn,

Over the Bridge, where silvery chimes are borne,

Cape, frock and cassock pass in fellowship;

The sun sheds on fair maidens as they pass,

As from rose-windows, haloes sweetly worn.

By ardent dreams charmed to forgetfulness,

Pensive apprentices love's hands that press,

Have ceased to chase on bezeled rings of gilt;

But with a burin keen as a stiletto,

The young Cellini, rapt, carves in concetto,

Titans in combat on a dagger's hilt.

Josep-Maria de Heredia, in "The Trophies, With Other Sonnets." Translated by JOHN MYERS O'HARA and JOHN HENRY.

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittances by money order or draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY L. HUNT  
Publisher's Agent  
107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station  
Boston, U. S. A.

## From "The Hours"

Those hours are best when suddenly  
The voices of the world are still,  
And in the quiet place is heard  
The voice of one small singing bird,  
Alone within his quiet tree . . .  
When in a furrow hill we see  
All beauty in epitome—  
Those hours are best; for those be-  
long to the lucidity of song.

—JOHN DRINKWATER. POEMS.

On pourra obtenir des renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne dans cette langue en écrivant à la Société de la publication de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

# In the Theater World—Art News and Comment

## Carnegie International

### European Section

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
Pittsburgh  
**T**HE Carnegie International Exhibition of 1929 opened on Thursday at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh. This is an annual event in which a varied collection of paintings from North America and Europe is shown. The interest of visitors is aroused with much publicity and free guidance; the ambition of artists is stimulated by the offer of generous awards. The arrangement provides ideal conditions for seeing pictures.

The jury of six artists consisted of Wladyslaw Jarocki of Poland, Dunoyer de Segonzac of France, Vivian Forbes of England, Maurice Sterne, Leon Kroll and Charles Hopkinson of the United States. This distinguished group found the canvas "The Studio," by the Italian Felice Carena worthy of the first prize. He will receive \$1500 and added to this \$200 from the Albert C. Lehman Fund for the best purchaseable painting in the exhibition.

To an American went the second prize, William Glackens; to the Frenchman, Georges Dufrenoy, the third. The first honorable mention brought another American to the front ranks, Edward Bruce. Other honorable mentions include the names of Joseph Pollet, American; Joan Junyer, Spanish; Max Beckman, German. To Paul Nash went the special prize of \$300 for the best flower or garden picture. The American section will be discussed in a subsequent article.

#### Forain

The European material is so varied and so uneven that the impression is confusing. Once again there are the traits that were found in previous years. The overwhelming movement abroad, that has shattered every sentiment and theory that it is sadly twisted in the contributions from the smaller countries. Collapse was inevitable with the evasion of technical rules, with the arrogant derision of sentiment, with the brutal visualization of man and nature.

The French group is subdued, reverent, and illustrative. There is Jean Louis Forain, with his tragic-comic court scenes, with the pasty white faces, dramatically portrayed in dingy tribunals. There are Routet de Monvel and Aman-Jean, for whom Paris and life of today scarcely exist artistically. There is Dunoyer de Segonzac, Frenchman in taste and talent, the only one in whom there is some youth, in whom one feels fluidity of design, originality of color. There is the prize-winning Dufrenoy, whose "Still Life With a Violin" is capable painting, but uninteresting. To complete the French story there is Signac, in whose tidily arranged pellets of color one can actually smell the chemicals of pigment. But is this a panorama of Paris today? Does this give some hint of the bewildering undercurrent of art life in that stronghold? There is a small sample of it at Carnegie, but not enough to suit a healthy curiosity.

#### Carena

And how should one speak of Italy and the first prize winner? What considerations helped to determine this large picture, of a model surrounded by artists, the best of the 332. In composition it is conventional, in painting it is mildly impressionistic. Textures are treated for volume rather than individual qualities. The most interesting feature, perhaps, is the portraiture of the artists that stand about in the studio. Herein there is power and connotation that can come only from a sensitive imagination. Carena combines many styles, from the primitive and unevolved to the baroque. There is a mixture that accounts for his failure to carry through a composition with one complete and continuous gesture. There are unfortunately so many splendid versions of this subject come down to us from masters of the past that we cannot help recalling them for comparison. And yet this picture has such supremacy over others in the exhibit that it merits a prize.

#### From Spain

There are still the splashings of fine colors, still the broad and reckless brushwork to be found in the outstanding artists of Switzerland, Belgium, Austria. From Russia come some theater scenes by Soudelkine. From Spain there is a miscellany that includes the extremes of modern art. Joan Junyer, a pupil of Picasso, carries us far from the warm and obvious sentiment of Spanish pictures; the freezing romanticism of Picasso, delicate, self-conscious, subtle has found its way to his pupil. Spain, like other countries, shows us how national boundaries in art have faded in these considerations, how each country has its distinct groups, of academicians, illustrators and theoreticians. The disintegration has been complete, according to the pessimist. Artists today are drawn together not so much by affinities of birth and upbringing, but by the feeling of kinship of ideas and intentions.

#### Austin, Briscoe, Lindsay

Robert Austin, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe, Gerald L. Brockhurst, Francis Dodd, Paul Drury, Joseph Gray, Frederick L. Griggs, Lionel Lindsay, James McBey, Henry Rushbury, Harold Saliburg, and Graham Sutherland are the others in the British half of the Keppe program. Mr. Blampied shows a new print or two, and he remains by far the most emotionally constituted of these overseas print makers. Mr. Austin's sensitive, delicate prints are well in evidence with several of his better-known etchings, while the Briscoe, Brockhurst, Griggs and Rushbury numbers are all typical of the individual talents in question.

Mr. Brockhurst's finesse in mettulously modeled flesh tones is a rare note in a world somewhat insensitive to the demands of art forms.

attention. It may seem offensive to these artists to be relegated to the commercial field, but there are some that feel that this is the normal channel in the next years for the artist.

#### Caricature and Illustration

Another tendency is in the direction of caricature and illustration.

What artists and theorists have abhorred in the last years, to wit, the story-telling or mirth-provoking side of pictures, has again come into its own. The Swiss Cuno Amiet pokes fun at the smug orchestra conductor, the Swedish Otto Skold carries us back Breughel in a street scene full of descriptive details. In other words, artists are returning to the time-honored function of pictures.

In selecting the pictures it seems that art critics were influenced by popularity of the artist in their respective countries. We have long since learned that the letter of the alphabet that garnishes the names of artists have not necessarily much to do with their merits. There are whole groups of paintings in this exposition that do not warrant being carried across the ocean. There is no inspiration to be found in them and educationally they are nil. We must learn that years dim the importance of titles, in fact the history of art ignores them. They serve as an artificial prop very often. Committees on selection, it seems to us, must be dominated by no motive but the intrinsic beauty of the picture. Public opinion, local popularity do not count for much in matters of this kind and they should not be considered.

There may be something kindly and generous in a show as inclusive as this, representing all types on an equal level. But art is not democratic, the superior things demolish their lesser neighbors. In a comprehensive exhibit there can be an expenditure of time and money that is scarcely worth the trouble.

## In New York Galleries

### By RALPH FLINT

**N**EWS from the Keppe Gallery helps to give momentum to a new season that has been uncommonly slow in getting started. The two group exhibitions of French modernists at Kraushaar's and de Hauke's are the only outstanding fixtures so far, and, apart from one or two newly released prints, the Keppe show is merely an interesting resume of English and American print makers in familiar performance. However, two brand new items by Muirhead Bone are enough, for me at least, to make any exhibition a real event, and so chronicling of his "Manhattan Excavation" and "The Trevi Fountain, Rome," becomes a pleasurable study.

Mr. Bone continues to consolidate his position of first etcher of his day, a position that he has enjoyed these several years without any serious opposition.

Cameron and McBey are perhaps his closest rivals for supremacy among contemporary print makers, with a good scattering of near-comers to fill up the field. "Manhattan Excavation," the first published plate dealing with Mr. Bone's observations while a visitor to New York City some seasons ago, comes as decisive and anxiously awaited answer that year was not wholly without fruits.

#### "Manhattan Excavation"

It deals, typically, with the complicated buttressing of a huge pit being dressed for the sub-structure of some new Manhattan pylon, subject matter full of fascinating intricacies of interweaving line and chiaroscuro that invariably tempts him to a tour de force quite beyond the powers of his fellow etchers. The complicated mass of shoring never for a moment interferes with the scale of the scene, and the detailed webbing of beams and machinery that festoons this pit only serves to accentuate the magnitude of the operation under way. Detail is plentiful but never to the point of pictorial suffocation.

The "Trevi Fountain" shows a more suave and supple handling, permitting an opulent rippling line that recalls Drian, eminent French etcher of "la mode." Primarily architectural, Mr. Bone has nevertheless graced his foreground with a pleasant parade of oxen and market folk, and has touched in his sky with a graceful sweep of circling birds. The velvety, recurring darks, set down dramatically, give a richness and liveliness to that part of the picture that is characteristic of this artist's work, that serve to distinguish his designs from other architectural etchers by their spontaneity, their fluidity.

While Mr. Bone adheres to the strict requirements of fine architectural draftsmanship as well as the next most—and a bit better perhaps than most—manages to keep his plates from becoming tired or meticulous. He invests each scene with a glamorous, colorful wealth of light and shade and accent, making his impressions irrefutably personal, yet never to the point of losing a carefully maintained standard of accurate representation. In this way Mr. Bone is able to delight at all points, and he thoroughly justifies his high reputation by these two latest prints.

#### Austin, Briscoe, Lindsay

Robert Austin, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe, Gerald L. Brockhurst, Francis Dodd, Paul Drury, Joseph Gray, Frederick L. Griggs, Lionel Lindsay, James McBey, Henry Rushbury, Harold Saliburg, and Graham Sutherland are the others in the British half of the Keppe program. Mr. Blampied shows a new print or two, and he remains by far the most emotionally constituted of these overseas print makers. Mr. Austin's sensitive, delicate prints are well in evidence with several of his better-known etchings, while the Briscoe, Brockhurst, Griggs and Rushbury numbers are all typical of the individual talents in question.

Mr. Brockhurst's finesse in mettulously modeled flesh tones is a rare note in a world somewhat insensitive to the demands of art forms.

## French Outdoor Theaters

### SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**F**RANCE takes a special pride in its open-air theaters. The fine weather days of summer and fall find these theaters active. Some present classic tragedies; others modern French dramas; others borrowings from Shakespeare, and others the folklore comedies. Some engage the state's best players, and others use only local talent. Some have for setting ancient Roman structures, and others build a stage before a circle of hills.

Interesting week could be passed by a student of the theater with a fair mastery of French in wandering from one of these dramaturgical centers to another, fitting the traveling into as nearly a continuous schedule of plays as possible. This would take him from Normandy to the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean. Among the principal spots at which he would stop, for example, would be Lillebonne, a town a few miles out of Le Havre. There is at Lillebonne a Roman theater in a good state of preservation.

At Bussang, on the Moselle River and among the Vosges Mountains, M. Maurice Pottcher has founded a theater for the people of the district. His company of players has numbered men and women drawn from various walks of life. A rustic shelter from rain protected the stage, but the back drop could be removed to disclose the country and wooded hills behind.

In the south of France there is a cluster of notable theaters, where the Roman backgrounds are utilized. Orange is the most prominent among these, chiefly because of the impressive Roman amphitheater still remaining on the enormous theater built in the second century for 7000 spectators. Here, during the last season, were offered such plays as Racine's "Dérénice" and "Cercéa" by Henry Grizzel. The Roman arenas at Arles and Nimes have also been employed for productions of various kinds from time to time.

Probably the most picturesque of the southern group of open-air theaters was that at Carcassonne. Against a wall and towers dating from the eleventh to thirteenth cen-

### "THE PEAR TREE"



PAINTING BY EDWARD BRUCE

Awarded First Honorable Mention in Carnegie Exhibit

### Herman A. Webster, Louis Rosenberg and Ernest Roth contribute fine architectural subjects, while Martin Lewis, Kerr Eby, Arthur Heintzelman, Edward Borein, Gifford Beal, Levon West, Charles Woodbury and John Winkler are also present.

#### Marion Monks Chase

A few individual shows are opening, notably Marion Monks Chase at the Kehn Gallery and Stefan Cowenbergh at Montross's. A Parsons School exhibit at the Art Center, and the third annual exhibition of renderings, bricks and tesserae that characterize the British school, and adding a romantic appeal of his own to his fine command of form.

Mr. Sutherland's almost Pre-Raphaelite plate of English pastures always an addition to any print show, and Mr. McBey is represented by an atmospheric Venetian study that sets forth his airy yet trenchant style to good advantage. The Lindsay and Doda plates carry out the fine British tradition in architectural rendering.

**Frank Benson**

Frank Benson, among the Americans, has some new duck studies, two of birds on the wing being the last word in such matters. In fact, Mr. Benson has never done better in reh and his touch continues to gain in and his touch continues to gain in fluency and authority. Two of Childe Hassam's East Hampton plates are here, all lovely dappled light and shade that he knows so well how to capture with his loosely spun webbing of line, and two of Edward Hooper's dramatic etchings help to hold up the American side of the ledger. John Taylor Arms' elaborately wrought "Lace in Stone" shows the purely anatomical side of the famous facade of Rouen's famed cathedral and as such it is a unique piece of work.

**Henry Griggs**

Henry Griggs reconstructions of medieval architecture are always fascinating documents, deep rooted both in mood and manner. Mr. Rushbury, with his fine, resonant studies of Italian architecture comes closest to Mr. Bone in this particular department of etching, escaping somewhat the almost academic mannerized manner of rendering bricks and tesserae that characterize the British school, and adding a romantic appeal of form to his fine command of form.

Mr. Sutherland's almost Pre-Raphaelite plate of English pastures always an addition to any print show, and Mr. McBey is represented by an atmospheric Venetian study that sets forth his airy yet trenchant style to good advantage. The Lindsay and Doda plates carry out the fine British tradition in architectural rendering.

**London**

A few individual shows are opening, notably Marion Monks Chase at the Kehn Gallery and Stefan Cowenbergh at Montross's. A Parsons School exhibit at the Art Center, and the third annual exhibition of renderings, bricks and tesserae that characterize the British school, and adding a romantic appeal of his own to his fine command of form.

Mr. Sutherland's almost Pre-Raphaelite plate of English pastures always an addition to any print show, and Mr. McBey is represented by an atmospheric Venetian study that sets forth his airy yet trenchant style to good advantage. The Lindsay and Doda plates carry out the fine British tradition in architectural rendering.

**London**

A few individual shows are opening, notably Marion Monks Chase at the Kehn Gallery and Stefan Cowenbergh at Montross's. A Parsons School exhibit at the Art Center, and the third annual exhibition of renderings, bricks and tesserae that characterize the British school, and adding a romantic appeal of his own to his fine command of form.

Mr. Sutherland's almost Pre-Raphaelite plate of English pastures always an addition to any print show, and Mr. McBey is represented by an atmospheric Venetian study that sets forth his airy yet trenchant style to good advantage. The Lindsay and Doda plates carry out the fine British tradition in architectural rendering.

**London**

A few individual shows are opening, notably Marion Monks Chase at the Kehn Gallery and Stefan Cowenbergh at Montross's. A Parsons School exhibit at the Art Center, and the third annual exhibition of renderings, bricks and tesserae that characterize the British school, and adding a romantic appeal of his own to his fine command of form.

Mr. Sutherland's almost Pre-Raphaelite plate of English pastures always an addition to any print show, and Mr. McBey is represented by an atmospheric Venetian study that sets forth his airy yet trenchant style to good advantage. The Lindsay and Doda plates carry out the fine British tradition in architectural rendering.

**London**

A few individual shows are opening, notably Marion Monks Chase at the Kehn Gallery and Stefan Cowenbergh at Montross's. A Parsons School exhibit at the Art Center, and the third annual exhibition of renderings, bricks and tesserae that characterize the British school, and adding a romantic appeal of his own to his fine command of form.

Mr. Sutherland's almost Pre-Raphaelite plate of English pastures always an addition to any print show, and Mr. McBey is represented by an atmospheric Venetian study that sets forth his airy yet trenchant style to good advantage. The Lindsay and Doda plates carry out the fine British tradition in architectural rendering.

as studies of drapery—some vivid drawings of a Spanish dancer caught in two striking poses, half a dozen sketches on the same sheet of paper of a peasant woman holding her child (here, too, action is admirably indicated and the repetition of the same pose over and over again shows how painstakingly Sargent worked until he succeeded in obtaining the effect he wanted), and some drawings of soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force in full marching kit, of their guns, and sepia sketches of their horses, all of much historical interest, were other items in this most varied exhibition.

### The Apple Cart'

Acted in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—G. Bernard Shaw's play, "The Apple Cart" has at last come to London, been seen and has assuredly conquered. It is a somewhat extravagant forecast of a situation which might arise in the not very distant future.

As is the way with good extravaganzas, this one, frantic, futuristic extravaganza, drives home the present situation very well, indicating that the present British Monarchical Constitution is the most genuinely democratic form of government in the world. Whilst the King of England has considerable powers to do good, he is quite powerless to do mischievous.

Moreover the King this play, Magnus, is an exceptionally able man and a good listener, who by his forebearance and patience drives his opponents to see the weakness of their own conclusions. It has been said that the advent of the so-called Socialist Ministry into power has done much to make the English throne secure for many years; and as long as "The Apple Cart" is produced and played as radically as in town, \$25.00 at So-and-So's.

**A New Deal for "Hamlet"**

Whilst "Hamlet" could scarcely be acted without the title character it could easily be arranged so that the king rather than the prince is the central figure. Restoring in the king's part all the lines that are usually cut away would go far toward putting Claudius and Hamlet on an equal footing. For a change we should like to see the tragedy of Claudius enacted, with Hamlet's part cut heavily in all the scenes in which the King does not appear.

As is the way with good extravaganzas, this one, frantic, futuristic extravaganza, drives home the present situation very well, indicating that the present British Monarchical Constitution is the most genuinely democratic form of government in the world. Whilst the King of England has considerable powers to do good, he is quite powerless to do mischievous.

London

London will certainly take this King to its large heart, so well played by Cedric Hardwicke. The remaining honors nearly all go to women; to Edith Evans, as the King's friend, Oribitha; to Eileen Beldon, as the Power-mistress; and Dorothy Holmes-Gore, as the Postmistress.

There are many other characters, most of them types, and obviously playing their parts under the guiding hands of a master-dramatist, who is also a master-producer. Special mention may be made of Charles Carson, as an able Prime Minister, who knows his business, though not on the surface seeming to do so. Matthew Bolton, as Boanerges, a Socialist demagogue, apt to confuse independence with bad manners, and their secretaries are being refused to the secretaries sec-

taries.

**Trials of the Talkie Makers**

At a recent \$5 motion picture premier in Hollywood, Will Rogers flew away to Oklahoma recently to avoid, and he was the star of the film being shown, too. Said he couldn't bear to see people paying \$5 each to get into a motion picture theater. The catch in those premiers is that so many of the tickets have been given away that first nights have yielded little profit beyond the debatable amount of advertising derived from all the ballyhoo. Now the Hollywood first night free list has been so heavily pruned that though the reviewers and the press are being refused to the secretaries sec-

taries.

**He Couldn't Bear It**

Speaking of \$5 photocopy premiers in Hollywood, Will Rogers flew away to Oklahoma recently to avoid, and he was the star of the film being shown, too. Said he couldn't bear to see people paying \$5 each to get into a motion picture theater. The catch in those premiers is that so many of the tickets have been given away that first nights have yielded little profit beyond the debatable amount of advertising derived from all the ballyhoo. Now the Hollywood first night free list has been so heavily pruned that though the reviewers and the press are being refused to the secretaries sec-

taries.

# Music News of the World

## The Congress of Critics

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

**F**OR the third time, the societies of musical, dramatic, and literary criticism have met in congress. The first of these gatherings took place at Paris. The second was held at Salzburg. This year it is at Bucharest, that the members of the congress have gathered.

### Great Possibilities

The possibilities of musical mechanism in these forms are limitless. It is then indispensable to control and supervise this gigantic force from which one may hope all and fear all. Never will criticism have had a more important and more efficacious part to play than in establishing these posts of supervision in the factories where they put canned music into boxes to feed all the inhabitants of the planet.

I adjured my colleagues to take notice of this. If musical mechanism succeeds in broadening its path, musical criticism, if it remains a delicate, confidential little game will have lost all its social and educational value. Following this plea, the British delegate made the following

motion which was adopted by the Congress:

"The Congress of Dramatic and Musical Critics at Bucharest draw the most serious attention of the societies of every country to the great and progressive importance of electrical and mechanical means of production and propagation of the spoken word, music and miming, and to the necessity of intrusting the criticism of these manifestations of modern art to critics specially qualified, in the interest at once of art, of the artistic education of the public and of the critics themselves."

It is evident that the inception of the International Federation of Critics represents an extremely important event in this struggle. It is by understanding and solidarity between all those who have still the taste for intellectual values that one may be able, in the society of tomorrow, to uphold the ideal against materialism.

On breaking up, the meeting place of the fourth international congress of critics was fixed at Prague, for September next. It is probable that by that time many things will have changed in the world of music and of the theater. The internationalization of criticism has then come in good time.

## More Genuine Moussorgsky Texts

By M. CALVOCORESSI

London

**C**ONTINUING his admirable work on Moussorgsky's music, Prof. Paul Lamm has given us the genuine text of the Russian master's "Four Macabre Songs and Dances," which were known to us only in Rimsky-Korsakoff's revision. The position is now, that of Moussorgsky's output another dozen songs and the opera "Khovanschina" remain known in the revised version only; so that the time is not far distant when all his music will be available in its genuine form, and a full study of his musical style will become possible.

How misleading the data provided by the revised texts were was shown by the publication, last year, of the genuine "Boris Godunoff." The comparative study of the four songs now before us is no less instructive and astonishing. Here and there (almost at random, it would seem) Rimsky-Korsakoff had altered one note, one chord, or several, tampered with the texture of the accompaniment, or with the tonal scheme. Some of these changes (especially among the minor ones) are, aesthetically speaking, altogether unimportant. Others, in all fairness, may be said to constitute improvements, although very trifling; they are the kind of minor emendations that a composer, on rereading his work, might carry out as a matter of course. But the more important ones are—I regret to have to use such strong words—either inane or actually detrimental.

**Two Examples**

A couple of examples showing to what extent certain of Moussorgsky's inspirations were disfigured will not be out of place. I shall take them from the beautiful "Trepak," which of the four has suffered most at the reviser's hands. The beginning of this song is:

Plains, fields and forests,  
All desert and dark,  
And the tempest moaning and sobbing.

In his setting of the first two lines, Moussorgsky, by a real stroke of genius, conveys the impression of vastness and solitude by means of a succession of three distantly related, weirdly hollow chords, which abruptly and most effectively usher in, in strong contrast, the main key of the song (D minor), with the beginning of the third line:



This was altered by Rimsky-Korsakoff to:



For powerfully imaginative and significant music, he substituted something bald and colorless, which left to the words the whole burden of suggesting (as Moussorgsky had done so well) the atmosphere, and carrying us at once in medias res—a heavy price to pay for the mere sake of starting the song in the main key according to convention.

### Gusts of Wind Conveyed

Another alteration, less grave, but equally unaccountable, occurs with the apostrophe to the tempest ("Blow him to his bed, you stormwind"). Moussorgsky had arranged the chromatic runs in the accompaniment in alternating groups of seven and nine notes to a beat, with the further occasional contrasts of groups of 10 notes or six—thereby conveying, very simply and forcibly, the impression of the rise and fall of gusts of wind. Rimsky-Korsakoff substituted runs in uniform groups of eight notes. Did he do so in order to render the task of the player less difficult? One can hardly imagine that a pianist capable of dealing with the accompaniment of "Trepak" would be inconvenienced by the passage as written by Moussorgsky.

It might be added that this is just the kind of alteration which Rimsky-Korsakoff, who in his music evinces

nothing of the century his compositions were crammed with novel harmonies which in form far surpassed those introduced by Scriabin's music several years later.

**One Feature in Common**

These two composers differ in many respects, but they have one feature in common. A certain formalism of their views on art unites Scriabin who connected his art with the mystical aspects of human thought, and Roslavets, the materialistic musician, the pure aesthete of tones, for whom music has no content and ends when the sounds fade away. Roslavets, like Scriabin, based the structure of his music on a certain theory which is more or less, more considered and more vigorously and rigidly carried through than is the case with Scriabin. His harmonic audacities represent not the turbulence of one dissatisfied with the accepted norms of musical existence, but a scheme thought out, and the theory which led him to his music is in any case worthy of attention; it may prove to be an essential expansion of the current teachings on the subject of harmony, and capable of substantially enriching the palette of the tonal artist.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

motion which was adopted by the Congress:

"The Congress of Dramatic and Musical Critics at Bucharest draw the most serious attention of the societies of every country to the great and progressive importance of electrical and mechanical means of production and propagation of the spoken word, music and miming, and to the necessity of intrusting the criticism of these manifestations of modern art to critics specially qualified, in the interest at once of art, of the artistic education of the public and of the critics themselves."

It is evident that the inception of the International Federation of Critics represents an extremely important event in this struggle. It is by understanding and solidarity between all those who have still the taste for intellectual values that one may be able, in the society of tomorrow, to uphold the ideal against materialism.

On breaking up, the meeting place of the fourth international congress of critics was fixed at Prague, for September next. It is probable that by that time many things will have changed in the world of music and of the theater. The internationalization of criticism has then come in good time.



EMERSON WHITHORNE

## The Washington Festival

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Washington

**A**PPROPRIATE to an official house of books were the chamber-music concerts given at the Library of Congress on Oct. 7, 8 and 9. All in the way of taking down accredited volumes from the shelves were the programs, and quite in the manner of leisurely, undistracted reading of them were the performances.

This might appear to some persons attending the sessions a less important and a more innocent matter than warfare waged by conservatives against moderns, by partisans of tonality against those of atonality, to use the words, "tonality" and "atonality" as convenient battle-flags devices, without too much concern for their meaning. But I am not so sure. All sorts of things may happen right in the councils of either of the two great camps. Internal dispute even arose, after a mild fashion, among the champions of the nineteenth century as to whether Bruckner and Brahms properly uphold the cause of romanticism or not. That happened halfway of the end. The Bach-Beethoven issue, moreover, seemed through to discussion at the beginning and sputtered out to controversy at the end.

**Delicate Economic Ground**

Not to be in the least cynical, but only practical, I submit that we are upon delicate economic ground. For who makes a living out of Bach?

Little though I can be sure of on the subject, I have good enough reason to believe that musicians like J. Fred Wolle, the choral director, and Harold Samuel, the pianist, carry on very well in the Bach business. The Oxford University Press truly ought to, considering the admirable Bach—if I have the size right—of the two planos and chorales they have been publishing. Further than that I can scarcely go. But Beethoven! Pianists like the score, yet by the hundred support themselves by playing the "Waldstein" and the "Appassionata" sonatas. Orchestral conductors in numbers pay their bills and gain fortunes, larger or smaller, interpreting the "Leonore" overture No. 3 and the Symphony in C minor, No. 5.

So the question has its concrete as well as its abstract side; and I for one shall assert no rights of critic to arbitrate it. The only thing I shall presume to do is to offer a momentary opinion, which I may be expected to recall, or if anyone wants a plainer avowal, contradict, at any time. Outspokenly then, I regard the Grand Fugue, Op. 134, of L. van Beethoven, for two planos, as arranged by Harold Bauer from the composer's version for piano, four-hands, and as presented by Mr. Bauer and Arthur Loesser at the Auditorium of the Library on the evening of Oct. 7, an inferior effort by vast and immeasurable odds to the "Art of Fugue" by J. S. Bach, as arranged by Wolfgang Gräser for orchestra, organ and harpsichords, and as interpreted by Leopold Stokowski with Lynnwood Farmam, organist, and Frank Bibb and Lewis Richards, harpsichordists, assisting, on the evening of Oct. 9. Nor will I decry the idea of Beethoven's arranging for piano a piece which I greatly like in the version for string quartet, nor the notion of Mr. Bauer's arranging Beethoven's arrangement. For that matter, who on my own side of the debate can justify Gräser's elaborate orchestration of the "Art of Fugue"?

And yet, strange though it may seem, for all this lack of "inspiration," there is in the music an organizing basis in tonal sequences so powerful that the music produces an impression sometimes very near to that derived from the "ecstasy" of Scriabin. Roslavets' harmonies are very complicated and far-fetched, his mastery is above criticism, and though the "living spirit" is absent, this tonal architecture impresses by its adherence to musical law. He is an extraordinarily fertile composer, his system enabling him to produce an output of almost fantastic dimensions. He has written numerous piano sonatas, violin sonatas, cello sonatas, chamber compositions and songs. To his pen belong a big violin concerto, a symphony, a cantata ("October"), and a great many small things.

**Revolutionary Ideas**

Rosalavets was one of the few composers who decided at the beginning of the Russian revolution to connect his art with revolutionary ideas. He was a prominent member of the Communist Party in those early days, and he brings his theory into conformity with the teachings of Marxism; but in this regard he can hardly be acquitted of affectation. In any case, he is an extremely refined and aesthetic art, possessing a certain exquisiteness in the form, if not in the substance, and not at all fitted to impress the Russian "working masses." And such has proved to be the case—Rosalavets's music has passed them by, just as art as a whole has passed them by. His music has remained in the background, as a strange, logical and rational line of art, which has deviated from the general course of Russian music.

Among Russian composers—nearly all direct, naive, and inclined to emotional expression—he stands quite alone; his art is all its rational beauty and logical splendor, so far as I can leave musicians and the public cold, irrespective of their artistic tendencies and tastes. The theory which led him to his music is in any case worthy of attention; it may prove to be an essential expansion of the current teachings on the subject of harmony, and capable of substantially enriching the palette of the tonal artist.

But in choosing the medium for his self-expression each is uncompromising in his demand for tonal perfection. . . . And it is a significant fact that the Steinway has been the choice of virtually every musician of note from Wagner to Rachmaninoff.

It is accepted almost at the moment of arrival; nor has his repose waned, even if the impression produced by some of his exploits, especially his symphonic ones, does not always match the pretensions put forward for them. His gifts serve him more happily, do they not, where few instruments are concerned than where many? He seems to me, at any rate, to be more handy with contrasts of light and shade than with those of color.

But not to discuss special points, Mr. Bloch some years ago put in what he undoubtedly the most distinguished piece of writing ever awarded the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge prize. That was at Pittsfield, Mass., before the festival was moved to Washington and here permanently endowed. The type of work called for was a sonata for viola and piano. The six judges of the contest divided on the voting, three and three; and Mrs. Coolidge, I have always understood, broke the deadlock, giving her voice to the manuscript of Bloch. The score that lost was one submitted by Rebecca Clarke; and I have always thought it should have won, inasmuch as the Bloch piece, though entered in the competition as a sonata, was afterwards clothed with orchestral accompaniment and performed round about as a concerto. That, I believe, could hardly have happened unless it was fundamentally designed on the concerto plan; and arguments from the exceptional practice of classic masters fail to convince me to the contrary. The most renowned name, nevertheless, in the list of persons taking the \$1000 prize is Bloch's, and his winning music survives.

Most of these promote the writing of choral music and thereby serve a direct artistic purpose apart from their social and educational value. Their repertory comprises music written especially for them and often inspired from regional folk music, which is thus preserved and propagated.

International exhibitions in

**C**ATALONIA was the first province in Spain to practice choral singing, and its supremacy remains unchallenged in that field to the present day. Later, choral singing gained ground in the Basque, Asturian and Galician provinces, and later again it extended to the Castilian. At Madrid there is one choral organization, which owes its continued existence entirely to its director's zeal. But in smaller centers, such as Zamora, there are choral societies flourishing.

JOSÉ SUBIRÁ

Madrid | "introduction y Danza," from "Folias y Paisajes," is altogether in the popular mood, containing, as it does, original themes which might be folk tunes, and folk tunes treated with genuine originality, in subtle counterpoint combinations.

Among the novelties should be mentioned Marlin's "La Adoración" and two works by Luis María Millet: "The Virgin's Lullaby" and "A Rustic Carol." Luis M. Millet is a young composer who was awarded prizes in several competitions and is now successfully inaugurating his career as a writer of choral music.

### The Valencian Bands

The Orfeón de Mieres, during a tour which included Madrid and Barcelona, successfully performed a choral poem by Eduardo M. Torner entitled "A Village Feast." Each number of the work originates in some folk-lore element, which is vivid and characteristic of the customs and musical atmosphere of the Asturian region.

Whereas Catalonia is the main center for choral singing, instrumental bands are especially popular in the Valencia region, where dozens of them exist, recruited among small populations of agricultural laborers and fishermen, and stimulated by competitions which take place at Valencia. These competitions ought to encourage composers to write music suitable for such bands, and Spanish in inspiration. But for the present the available repertory consists mainly of transcriptions from other countries or from foreign works. This was shown at the recent competition, in which about 20 bands took part. But among the items compelled for all competitors in one class were two dances by Granados. Other Spanish items performed were "El Paseo de Salinas," by the Valencian composer Salvador Giner; the overture "El Diablo en Sevilla," by Luis Romeu, both mentioned in previous article of mine. One of these is secular, the other devotional; one is most complicated, the other of striking simplicity. One contains numbers composed not to a literary text, but to purely descriptive words; the other closely follows a lyrical text whose emotions it expresses directly and continuously. Both are distinctly Catalonian in character, although the composers have not originally used or imitated native musical lore—except, on one or two occasions, Vives. But the character of Catalonia's native music asserts itself, transfigured, so to speak, under aspects that are characteristic of the individuality of either composer.

One work, it should be added, is almost suggestive of the stage, the other austere. "Cold, cold is my heart," from the "Cantos Franciscanos," is Gregorian in character, yet freely conceived and carried out. "In- STUDIO OF Dancing Ballet—Tap—Ballroom MARGA WALDRON 50 Central Park West, N.Y. Telephone Endicott 9630

## KIMBALL ORGANS

Installed in Churches throughout the United States. Each instrument is an individual creation designed for the services desired.

**W. W. KIMBALL COMPANY**  
Established 1857  
221 Kimball Bldg. - Chicago

**FACTS to know before buying an Organ**

**Send For These Facts TODAY**

**PILCHER Organs**

**Mrs. Griffith Coit**  
Teacher of Singing and Speaking Voice French and Italian Songs

258 Park St., Montclair, N. J. Tel. 2298-W Nov. 1st—Monday and Thursday Afternoons 2-5 at Hotel Allerton, 130 E. 57th St., N. Y. City.

French music?

Not altogether left out. The cycle of songs, "La Bonne Chanson," by Faure, was presented on the morning of the last day by way of interlude between the Bloch sonata and the Whithorne quintet, Gabriel Leonoff, tenor, the singer, and Mr. Bauer (who understands French music better and plays it less than he?) the accompanist.

French music?

Not altogether left out. The cycle of songs, "La Bonne Chanson," by Faure, was presented on the morning of the last day by way of interlude between the Bloch sonata and the Whithorne quintet, Gabriel Leonoff, tenor, the singer, and Mr. Bauer (who understands French music better and plays it less than he?) the accompanist.

French music?

Not altogether left out. The cycle of songs, "La Bonne Chanson," by Faure, was presented on the morning of the last day by way of interlude between the Bloch sonata and the Whithorne quintet, Gabriel Leonoff, tenor, the singer, and Mr. Bauer (who understands French music better and plays it less than he?) the accompanist.

French music?

Not altogether left out. The cycle of songs, "La Bonne Chanson," by Faure, was presented on the morning of the last day by way of interlude between the Bloch sonata and the Whithorne quintet, Gabriel Leonoff, tenor, the singer, and Mr. Bauer (who understands French music better and plays it less than he?) the accompanist.

French music?

Not altogether left out. The cycle of songs, "La Bonne Chanson," by Faure, was presented on the morning of the last day by way of interlude between the Bloch sonata and the Whithorne quintet, Gabriel Leonoff, tenor, the singer, and Mr. Bauer (who understands French music better and plays it less than he?) the accompanist.

French music?

Not altogether left out. The cycle of songs, "La Bonne Chanson," by Faure, was presented on the morning of the last day by way of interlude between the Bloch sonata and the Whithorne quintet, Gabriel Leonoff, tenor, the singer, and Mr. Bauer (who understands French music better and plays it less than he?) the accompanist.

French music?

Not altogether left out. The cycle of songs, "La Bonne Chanson," by Faure, was presented on the morning of the last day by way of interlude between the Bloch sonata and the Whithorne quintet, Gabriel Leonoff, tenor, the singer, and Mr. Bauer (who understands French music better and plays it less than he?) the accompanist.

French music?

Not altogether left out. The cycle of songs, "La Bonne Chanson," by Faure, was presented on the morning of the last day by way of interlude between the Bloch sonata and the Whithorne quintet, Gabriel Leonoff, tenor, the singer, and Mr. Bauer (who understands French music better and plays it less than he?) the accompanist.

French music?

Not altogether left out. The cycle of songs, "

# DRASTIC PRICE SLUMP OCCURS IN SECURITIES

Storm of Selling Occurs in Active Market—Closing Weak

**NEW YORK (AP)—**The drastic decline in stock prices, which had been limited to a violent storm of selling during today's two-hour session, carrying the day's turnover to approximately 3,000,000 shares, a huge volume for Saturday.

Prices of a dozen or more leading issues were depressed from 5 to 25 points, and many broke through the low levels reached in the break earlier in the month. After a heavy opening, powerful banking support was thrown onto the market for time, cutting in some of the so-called Morgan shares, but it soon withdrew before the crush of selling.

Today's decline contrasted sharply with the previous drop this week, which was apparently by full half, leaving the turnover, averaging about 3,300,000 shares. This morning's drop gave evidence of a thorough cleaning out of weakened marginal accounts and the first real public liquidation of the week.

Stock exchanges operations were evidence, and wild rumors were circulated to the effect that a powerful bull operator was in difficulty, although they were promptly and emphatically denied in responsible quarters.

The day's net included the stock exchange announcement that the ratio of member borrowings to the total market value of listed stocks rose during September to the highest level of the year, a rather unsettling development.

The week-end trade and

bulletin returns indicated that fundamental conditions remained stable, despite curtailment of activity in some of the major industries.

Several stocks reached new lows, including General Motors and United Corporations, and the Guggenheim

Auburn Auto, a rather merciful

bounce, tumbled 25 points.

United States Steel was supported for a time, but

soon turned downward, and sold off

more than 3 points. Johns Hopkins

was bid up more than 5 points, only to reverse.

Such issues as Westinghouse Electric, General Electric, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Western Union, American Can, North American American & Foreign Power, Eastman Kodak, Montgomery Ward, Simmons, American and Carbide dropped from 5 to 13 points.

The market rallied a little under short covering in the closing transactions, but was distinctly weak.

United States Government securities, led investment funds, the higher ground to the Liberty First and

Fourth 4% displayed some strength

in the short session, while railroad loans improved further.

Convertible were soft. Losses of a point or more developed in the two telephone issues, the last continuing in American I. G. Chemical 5% and Atchison 4% sold off more than a point, and the Allegheny 5s and American International 5% yielded fractionally. Texas Corporation 5s were steady.

**PARAMOUNT'S EARNINGS RISING, SAYS ZUKOR**

**NEW YORK—**Before sailing to Europe on board the S. S. Ile de France, Pres. Adolph Zukor of Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation stated that the company faced the prospect of an exceptionally good year. Estimates said, were running fully 50 per cent ahead of year ago, and although he could not definitely estimate at this time, net for the year should approximate somewhere between \$14,000,000 and \$15,000,000.

With the exception of Warner Brothers, he declared, were still in the offing, and no one could predict just now when the merger of the two companies would be consummated. While abroad Zukor said he would look over some foreign picture properties, with the view of expanding the company's overseas organization.

**NEW YORK CITY TO DO \$60,000,000 FINANCING**

**NEW YORK—**New York City will offer \$60,000,000 corporate stock and serial bonds, water supply, hospitals and other municipal improvements. It also

will sell \$52,000,000 four-year 4 per cent bonds to sinking fund commission.

Comptroller Berry said the \$60,000,000 and 50 years 4% serial bonds will be issued in some future date, unless fixed, while the \$52,000,000 short term four-year bonds will be purchased for sinking fund. He stated that after these transactions the city will sell any more bonds for at least a year, as it will be in position to finance all obligations without new financing.

**ECONOMIC GROCERY STORES**

Economy Grocery Stores Corp., reported for Sept. 30, 1929, \$16,754,000 with \$75,216 in September.

For three months to Sept. 30, per cent, an increase of 31 per cent, like the three months with \$2,245,333 in sales of \$1,189,000, compared with an increase of 42 per cent.

**CITY RADIO-DAVEGA MERGER**

City Radio, Inc., Radio Broadcast and

Davega, Inc., with the Alas Stock Co.

corporation has been declared operational and an amended certificate of incorporation has been filed in Delaware. The new company will begin business with a chain of more than 60 stores.

**OKLAHOMA GAS & ELECTRIC**

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company reports for 12 months ended Aug. 31 as follows:

1929 Net income, \$13,575,669; \$11,659,867

Net tax, \$4,711,256; \$5,462,873

Net profit, \$8,872,493; \$6,052,569

Before depreciation, \$7,923,523.

**DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT, INC.**

Los Angeles—Douglas Aircraft, Inc., reported for 12 months ended Sept. 30, net income of \$206,633 after taxes, charges and depreciation, compared with \$1,160,621 in the preceding 12 months.

**NORFOLK & WESTERN VALUATION**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has placed a final valuation upon the Norfolk & Western Railway as of June 30, 1916, of \$26,240,000.

**CROSLEY RADIO CORP.**

Crosley Radio Corp. as of June 30, 1929, shows total assets of \$7,181,551, total current liabilities of \$5,000,000 and net surplus of \$657,243 and surplus \$180,716.

**£900,000 BRAZILIAN LOAN**

NEW YORK—Brazilian Government has received £900,000 from a leading London banking house, say its officials from Santos.

**TIRE PRICE ADVANCE**

THE UNION SERVICE Rubber Company has raised the prices of automobile tires on an average of 20 percent.

## Closing Prices

## SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

## Closing Prices

1929 Range	Div.	High	Low	Oct. 18	Last	1929 Range	Div.	High	Low	Oct. 18	Last	1929 Range	Div.	High	Low	Oct. 18	Last	
57 1/2 - 60 1/2	1	60 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	50 1/2 - 53 1/2	1	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2 - 51 1/2	1	51 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
57 1/2 - 60 1/2	1	60 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	50 1/2 - 53 1/2	1	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2 - 51 1/2	1	51 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
57 1/2 - 60 1/2	1	60 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	50 1/2 - 53 1/2	1	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2 - 51 1/2	1	51 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
57 1/2 - 60 1/2	1	60 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	50 1/2 - 53 1/2	1	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2 - 51 1/2	1	51 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
57 1/2 - 60 1/2	1	60 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	50 1/2 - 53 1/2	1	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2 - 51 1/2	1	51 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
57 1/2 - 60 1/2	1	60 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	50 1/2 - 53 1/2	1	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2 - 51 1/2	1	51 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
57 1/2 - 60 1/2	1	60 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	50 1/2 - 53 1/2	1	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2 - 51 1/2	1	51 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
57 1/2 - 60 1/2	1	60 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	50 1/2 - 53 1/2	1	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2 - 51 1/2	1	51 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
57 1/2 - 60 1/2	1	60 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	50 1/2 - 53 1/2	1	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2 - 51 1/2	1	51 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
57 1/2 - 60 1/2	1	60 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	50 1/2 - 53 1/2	1	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2 - 51 1/2	1	51 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
57 1/2 - 60 1/2	1	60 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	50 1/2 - 53 1/2	1	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2 - 51 1/2	1	51 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
57 1/2 - 60 1/2	1	60 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	50 1/2 - 53 1/2	1	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2 - 51 1/2	1	51 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
57 1/2 - 60 1/2	1	60 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	50 1/2 - 53 1/2	1	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2 - 51 1/2	1	51 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
57 1/2 - 60 1/2	1	60 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	50 1/2 - 53 1/2	1	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2 - 51 1/2	1	51 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
57 1/2 - 60 1/2	1	60 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	50 1/2 - 53 1/2	1	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2 - 51 1/2	1	51 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
57 1/2 - 60 1/2	1	60 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	50 1/2 - 53 1/2	1	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2 - 51 1/2	1	51 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
57 1/2 - 60 1/2	1	60 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	50 1/2 - 53 1/2	1	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2 - 51 1/2	1	51 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
57 1/2 - 60 1/2	1	60 1/2																



# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## ADDED POWER AT ANNAPOLIS

Three Star Players Return to Bolster Naval Academy Eleven

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
ANNAPOLIS, Md.—With great prospects of returning the service to gridiron with the United States Military Academy, the football team of the United States Naval Academy is now engaged in making final preparations to be fit for the event as well as for the remaining part of the season.

The return to the squad of three of the outstanding players of the team after absence since the start of the season, Coach William A. Ingram feels stronger than the team defeated by University of Notre Dame, 21 to 12, easily run in the backfield, which has not been able to develop the forward and lateral passing plays on account of the unbalanced position of the backs.

The first return of importance is on the defensive side. John F. Greathouse '31, a big Texan, with his height of six feet and over, and his weight, has come back to the tackle position, and is likely to block most of the attempts of the opposing backs to toss forward or to run in the end zone for the balance of the season. This will add greatly to the power of the defense, as most of the gains of Notre Dame were made that way.

### Two Additional Backs

Then two additional backs, especially fitted to handle the right side of the backfield, are once more in full force. John J. Castree, who was absent for two weeks, is now back again, as number one right halfback, and John W. Gannon '31 is also ready to act as his chief relief. This allows the use of Harold W. Bauer '31, generally known as Joe Bauer, to revert to regular fullback, and the backfield, and points Arthur F. Spring '30, to be used as utility man to fill both, that vacancy and at fullback, as needed.

One of the lessons which the Notre Dame game has taught, is the need for the development of a defense for the protection of the backs in the pocket of the end zone. But Castree is also of great skill in developing the style of play, and has the first call.

As usual, the end problem has been prominent here also, as at most of the universities this season. The development of the lateral pass, as well as the usual facili-positions, has been a problem. The kicking, has caused many shifts, but now the positions are pretty well settled, with L. O. Crane '31 and Paul Moret '30 the preferred representatives of the attackmen. They have considered more than one-half of one per cent. Teachers who have read such things should sit on the sidelines of a football practice field and see them.

"They say learning is a matter of combining receptivity with activity," says Professor Davis. "They whisper that the attackmen are not as yet fully developed. Those who have read such things should sit on the sidelines of a football practice field and see them.

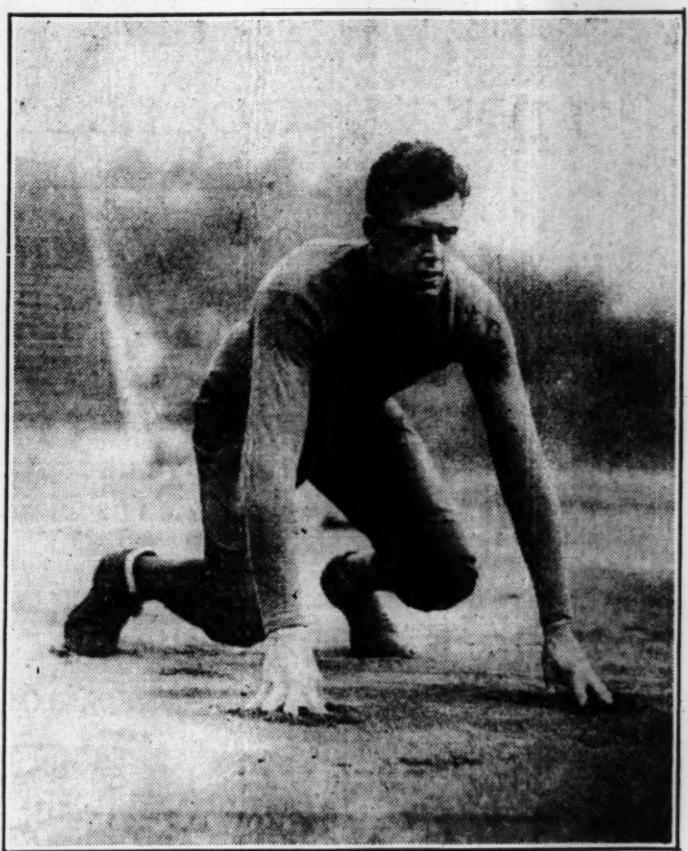
If he were the president of a college, Professor Davis would call and invite the faculty to witness football practice three times a week.

"I have a notion," he continued, "that the best teaching in America is done on football practice fields. For thoroughness, effectiveness in results, and concentration in the pursuit of objectives, nothing can compare with football practice fields."

The veterans, Voshell and Baggs, gained leads in each of the first two sets but were unable to check the persistent efforts of Farn and Millen. The score of the match was 11-9, 7-5.

The summary:

## Leads the Huskies on the Gridiron



CAPT. PAUL JESSUP '30  
University of Washington Football Team

## Football Possesses Educational Value

**At Least Professor H. W. Davis Thinks So, and Supports Claims Logically**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—Miss Virginia Hillary, Philadelphia, champion of the middle states, captured the Greenbrier autumn tennis tournament in women's singles when she defeated Mrs. W. M. Sheddin of Boston in straight sets, 6-1, 6-2. Miss Hillary's game was too fast for the Bostonian, and in mid-court attack upset the champion of the New England states. Miss Hillary figured in two other finals Friday, winning in one and losing in the other.

With Fred C. Baggs of New York as partner, Miss Hillary carried off the mixed doubles championship after a three-set battle with Emmett J. Pace of Dayton, O., and Mrs. Philip B. Hawk of New York, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3. In the final match, Miss Hillary and Mrs. Hawk lost the women's doubles to the 1928 freshman squad that were expected to add to its strength.

At center was Earl Kraelitz '31, a chunky youth who weighs over 200 pounds when perfectly conditioned. He was the usual starter at the key position.

With a four-set record, he should be an even more effective player this year. He is supported by Joseph Bowen '30, who won his first letter two years ago and returned to college this year. William E. Bates '31, a substitute last year, is another contender.

Two lettermen returned this fall hoping to win the positions as guards.

John Scaman '30 and William Greger '32. Both played consistently last fall.

At the start, Foster was held ready to guard, while the two lettermen had no secondaries.

The third string, and the fourth, men who have seen action are R. C. Bauer '30 and Lawrence Smith '32, while others listed for the places include O. E. Hager '31, N. M. Miller '31, and T. A. Torgerson '31. Hager has seen service, but as a tackle, during the absence of Greathouse.

### Tackle Places Uncertain

The leading tackles at present are: R. M. Bowstrom '31, at left, and L. A. Bryan '32, on the right side, but their places are by no means permanent, as Greathouse is making a strong bid for the right end. And F. D. Crisler '31 is also a prominent candidate. Bowstrom is more secure with A. D. Gray '31, his alternate at present, while Hager is also likely to be at the tackle, during the absence of Greathouse.

**Do It Willingly**

"Football requires an immense amount of conditioning. It is crammed full of techniques that are concentrated as bridges design. Yet every man on the squad swings into the setting-up exercises, jogs around the field without a single grumble and gladly spends a whole afternoon practicing blocking, the various types of different plays. Teachers who have read such things should sit on the sidelines of a football practice field and see them.

"They say learning is a matter of combining receptivity with activity," says Professor Davis. "They whisper that the attackmen are not as yet fully developed. Those who have read such things should sit on the sidelines of a football practice field and see them.

He was the president of a college,

Professor Davis would call and invite the faculty to witness football practice three times a week.

"I have a notion," he continued, "that the best teaching in America is done on football practice fields. For thoroughness, effectiveness in results, and concentration in the pursuit of objectives, nothing can compare with football practice fields."

The veterans, Voshell and Baggs, gained leads in each of the first two sets but were unable to check the persistent efforts of Farn and Millen. The score of the match was 11-9, 7-5.

The summary:

## MISS HILLEARY IS TRIPLE FINALIST

### Wins in Singles and Mixed Doubles at Greenbrier

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—Miss Virginia Hillary, Philadelphia, champion of the middle states, captured the Greenbrier autumn tennis tournament in women's singles when she defeated Mrs. W. M. Sheddin of Boston in straight sets, 6-1, 6-2. Miss Hillary's game was too fast for the Bostonian, and in mid-court attack upset the champion of the New England states. Miss Hillary figured in two other finals Friday, winning in one and losing in the other.

With Fred C. Baggs of New York as partner, Miss Hillary carried off the mixed doubles championship after a three-set battle with Emmett J. Pace of Dayton, O., and Mrs. Philip B. Hawk of New York, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3. In the final match, Miss Hillary and Mrs. Hawk lost the women's doubles to the 1928 freshman squad that were expected to add to its strength.

At center was Earl Kraelitz '31, a chunky youth who weighs over 200 pounds when perfectly conditioned. He was the usual starter at the key position.

With a four-set record, he should be an even more effective player this year. He is supported by Joseph Bowen '30, who won his first letter two years ago and returned to college this year. William E. Bates '31, a substitute last year, is another contender.

Two lettermen returned this fall hoping to win the positions as guards.

John Scaman '30 and William Greger '32. Both played consistently last fall.

At the start, Foster was held ready to guard, while the two lettermen had no secondaries.

The third string, and the fourth, men who have seen action are R. C. Bauer '30 and Lawrence Smith '32, while others listed for the places include O. E. Hager '31, N. M. Miller '31, and T. A. Torgerson '31. Hager has seen service, but as a tackle, during the absence of Greathouse.

**Taught Co-operation**

"Football requires an immense amount of conditioning. It is crammed full of techniques that are concentrated as bridges design. Yet every man on the squad swings into the setting-up exercises, jogs around the field without a single grumble and gladly spends a whole afternoon practicing blocking, the various types of different plays. Teachers who have read such things should sit on the sidelines of a football practice field and see them.

"They say learning is a matter of combining receptivity with activity," says Professor Davis. "They whisper that the attackmen are not as yet fully developed. Those who have read such things should sit on the sidelines of a football practice field and see them.

He was the president of a college,

Professor Davis would call and invite the faculty to witness football practice three times a week.

"I have a notion," he continued, "that the best teaching in America is done on football practice fields. For thoroughness, effectiveness in results, and concentration in the pursuit of objectives, nothing can compare with football practice fields."

### GREENBRIER AUTUMN TENNIS TOURNAMENT—WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

**Miss Virginia Hillary, Philadelphia, Defeated Mrs. William M. Sheddin, Boston, 6-1, 6-2.**

**Mrs. Barbara Duffy, Cincinnati, and Mrs. Harrison Smith, New York, Defeated Miss Virginia Hillary, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Phillip B. Hawk, New York, 6-4, 6-3.**

**Men's Doubles—Final Round**

**Elliott J. Pace, Dayton, O., and John S. Miller, New York, Defeated S. Howard Voshell and Fred C. Baggs, New York, 11-9, 7-5, 6-3.**

**Mixed Doubles—Final Round**

**Fred C. Baggs, New York, and Miss Virginia Hillary, Philadelphia, Defeated S. Howard Voshell and Fred C. Baggs, New York, 4-6, 6-4.**

**Line Needs Development**

**Football requires an immense amount of conditioning. It is crammed full of techniques that are concentrated as bridges design. Yet every man on the squad swings into the setting-up exercises, jogs around the field without a single grumble and gladly spends a whole afternoon practicing blocking, the various types of different plays. Teachers who have read such things should sit on the sidelines of a football practice field and see them.**

**They say learning is a matter of combining receptivity with activity," says Professor Davis. "They whisper that the attackmen are not as yet fully developed. Those who have read such things should sit on the sidelines of a football practice field and see them.**

He was the president of a college,

Professor Davis would call and invite the faculty to witness football practice three times a week.

"I have a notion," he continued, "that the best teaching in America is done on football practice fields. For thoroughness, effectiveness in results, and concentration in the pursuit of objectives, nothing can compare with football practice fields."

**WOMEN IN FAVOR OF INTERNATIONAL GOLF**

### Association Votes to Aid in Raising Funds for Trips

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

CHICAGO—International golf tournament for women, which is to be held at the end of October, has been approved by the Women's Western Golf Association, at its annual meeting here. The Western women plan to join those of the Metropolitan Association and other sections in raising a fund to defray the expenses of American women teams to be sent abroad annually.

Mrs. Paul Walker of Glen View Club, golf, III., was re-elected president of the association. Mrs. John L. Pfaff of Midlothian C. C., Illinois, was re-elected vice-president; Mrs. E. Merrill, South Shore Country Club, was re-elected treasurer.

Others newly elected were Mrs. W. H. Haerther, Exmoor Country Club, first vice-president; Mrs. T. D. Palmer, Royal Country Club, sec. and vice-president; and Mrs. H. A. DeWitt, Beverly Country Club, recording secretary.

New members of the executive committee, which contains 35, are Mrs. Hobart J. Young, Indian Hill G. C.; Mrs. Howard Raymond, Ryderside; Mrs. W. H. Hodgeson, Oak Park; Mrs. C. W. Sechler, Westward Ho C. C.

**REPORT REMAINS A SECRET**

ROCHESTER—Recommendations relative to athletic conference, which were eagerly awaited in the report of the Alumni Corporation committee of 17, appointed December to survey the situation, have not been presented to the alumni meeting in session here, but had been handed to the athletic director. The report, according to Conant, will be submitted to the corporation next month.

Mr. C. W. Clift, president of the Rochester club, said he had an opportunity to act on its recommendations. The investigation of the committee included all sports.

**ELI WINS FIRST RACE**

NEW ORLEANS—In light, fluky weather, with a breeze at that time exceeded four knots, Eel, the Cheesecake Bay shoo-in for the Johnson Brothers, took the International St. Charles championship, tooled the first leg on the St. Thomas Lipton Trophy Friday by defeating the 1928 champion, Taberski, 49 to 25. In the evening, he played in the International and runner-up in the Intercollegiate, both of which he won.

The remainder of the schedule as at present listed, with the Army game, if it materialized, likely to come on Dec. 7, is as follows:

**GREENLEAF LEADS TABERSKI**

NEW YORK—Taberski, 49, led Greenleaf

and Frank J. W. Antin, '31, C. F. Braught '31, W. D. Coleman, '32, W. H. Flitzgerald '31, George A. Hutton '31, T. B. Hurley '32, L. J. Kline '32, E. W. Longton '32, J. S. Matthews '32, F. L. Morrison '32, C. V. Newell '32.

The remainder of the schedule as at present listed, with the Army game, if it materialized, likely to come on Dec. 7, is as follows:

**MAYER OFFERS STADIUM**

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—President Hoover, Secretary of War Good and Sec-

retary of the Navy Adams free use of the Municipal Stadium if the Army and Navy football relations this year.

**Three Star Players Return to Bolster Naval Academy Eleven**

**ADDED POWER AT ANNAPOLIS**

**Three Star Players Return to Bolster Naval Academy Eleven**

## ENDS FURNISH LINE QUESTION

**Washington Eleven Expected to Improve as the Season Advances**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

SEATTLE—The University of Washington Huskies opened the 1929 football season with better prospects than on the previous year, and to date it has won one game, tied another and lost the other, and the followers of the circuit are laying plans for the annual training session. By Oct. 23, all teams will be engaged in conditioning drills. Some will even have started to work on ice practice.

Announcement was made here Friday afternoon by the Windsor Hockey Club that the two Detroit teams, Cougars of the National League and the Detroit Olympia, home of Detroit's two professional sextets, will not be available for the hockey players until Nov. 7 or 9. While the Detroit candidates are still drilling here, the Windsor team, regular champions last year, the Canadian Professional Hockey League standard, will be training at Montreal along with the Montreal Maroons. The Windsor team will not practice here until Monday, Nov. 11, unless it is engaged over Oregon State College, conquerors of New York University, and it is expected that this year's team will show the same degree of improvement as the season advances.

After a poor start in 1928, an inexperienced Husky eleven came to the forefront in the fading season to beat the Cornell and Stanford on terms, outrunning both of the southern teams practically two to one, only to lose the games by nominal scores. The Huskies finished the 1928 schedule in a flash form by downing the Washington State Cougars, 13 to 12, and the University of Oregon, 14 to 13, in the final two games.

For the 1929 season, the Huskies will be looking to Charles O. Carroll '29, halfback. With the exception of Carroll the Huskies had the material, if not the experience to begin this fall where they left off last year.

**Season Like 1925**

Coach Enoch W. Bagshaw faced a situation which is analogous to his outlook in 1925 when Washington won the Pacific coast championship. He had the potentialities for one of the finest seasons ever thrown into action on the Pacific coast—practically the same line that held Cornell and Stanford at bay last fall and he had some recruits from the 1928 freshman squad that were expected to add to its strength.

At center he has Earl Kraelitz '31, a chunky youth who weighs over 200 pounds when perfectly conditioned. He was the usual starter at the key position.

With a four-set record, he should be an even more effective player this year. He is supported by Joseph Bowen '3

# RADIO AVIATION

## These Commercial Programs!

By VOLNEY D. HURD

**R**ADIO listeners by the thousands, discussing their favorite subjects, usually end with a single statement, uttered with despair, "These commercial programs!" Too much advertising talk on sponsored hours has been the cause.

A simple solution would seem to be the boycotting of such programs. Unfortunately, at the present time, that does not work. There is much less listening done by most of the older listeners than formerly—but the number of new listeners, eagerly listening to anything while it is a novelty, keep the number of listeners to a given program high enough so that those who do not listen are not

boycotted. The real answer for the radiocasters and those who advertise is to clean house at once before the exodus begins. If it is done thoroughly and promptly, then radiocasting will have

a good chance of competition with wired radio.

There is another answer and that is legislation. Spain has solved the problem simply and effectively. It only allows 100 words of advertising talk to be put on the air during a single hour of radiocasting. That keeps it down perfectly.

France suffers from the same annoyance that the United States is experiencing, according to Sisley Huddleston, just over from there. He states that the few French stations are loaded down with advertising, with the result that practically everybody depends upon the British Broadcasting Company's programs for their radio enjoyment, and it is important to note that these latter are entirely free from advertising.

It is to be hoped that United States radiocasting sponsors will read the inscription on the wall.

## New Chicago NBC Studios

**C**OMPLETE plans for erection of equipment of the world's most pretentious radiocasting quarters atop the "largest building in the world" (up to 4 p.m. today) are announced by M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company. The new Chicago studios of the company will be situated on the roof of the Merchandise Mart, in the heart of the city.

The most modern equipment for radiocasting will be installed in studios, offices and laboratories, and engineers have devised plans for meeting radio problems as far into the future as it is now able to envision them. No expense will be spared, it was pointed out, to provide the headquarters of the Chicago division with facilities for the acme of program presentation and transmission. More than 62,000 square feet of floor space will be required to house the various activities.

Formal opening of the new quarters, tentatively planned for Jan. 1, 1930, will be a definite step in fulfillment of Mr. Aylesworth's prediction two years ago that Chicago is destined to become one of the great radiocasting centers of the world. The fact that the Chicago headquarters of the National Broadcasting Company are to be more pretentious than those now in use in New York, Washington or San Francisco is regarded as a significant recognition of the importance of Chicago's position in the radiocasting field.

Most of us these days are prone to tune into a good station and leave it, you may be sure we will pick the one which sent a steady flow of good entertainment into the house all day without having the music interrupted every five minutes to tell us our lives are incomplete without certain songs, mattresses, beauty parlors, fur coats, radio sets, shoes, garden implements or a lot in a new suburban land development.

Of some hundred listeners interviewed to date, all expressed themselves as ready to tune into the wired radio programs to the exclusion of all else except for perhaps one or two radiocast programs a week that are really good and have become family favorites. Certainly this does not look very well for existing radiocasting.

Wired radio is to make its bow in Cleveland shortly, and then is expected to spread to other parts of the country with great rapidity. When it does, we should have the solution to "these commercial programs!" There is no use spending

about reform more speedily than anything else. This is "Wired Radio." Wired radio will bring you a choice of three programs from 7 a.m. until midnight, all complete free of any advertising in the microphone. These programs will be received off the electric light lines through a little box connected between your receiver and the light socket. You pay a nominal charge of \$1 a month to the light company and these programs, of the best quality are yours. The income derived from this charge, which reaches huge figures when multiplied by the thousands of listeners, pays for the best of talent and eliminates the advertising need.

Since most of us these days are prone to tune into a good station and leave it, you may be sure we will pick the one which sent a steady flow of good entertainment into the house all day without having the music interrupted every five minutes to tell us our lives are incomplete without certain songs, mattresses, beauty parlors, fur coats, radio sets, shoes, garden implements or a lot in a new suburban land development.

Of some hundred listeners interviewed to date, all expressed themselves as ready to tune into the wired radio programs to the exclusion of all else except for perhaps one or two radiocast programs a week that are really good and have become family favorites. Certainly this does not look very well for existing radiocasting.

Wired radio is to make its bow in Cleveland shortly, and then is expected to spread to other parts of the country with great rapidity. When it does, we should have the solution to "these commercial programs!" There is no use spending

## British Surprise Programs

**S**OME listeners like to know exactly what is taking place on their radio set at every moment of the day from the weather forecast at 10:15 in the morning to the dance music which concludes the British program at midnight; and for these the Radio Times, with its weekly entertainment lists, is a constant joy. But there are others, of a more adventurous temperament, who love to be able to turn on their radio switch without being aware of what they are going to hear.

It might seem that these people could indulge their simple pleasures any time of the day or night, but the mere process of not reading their programs before settling down to listen in. But then their enjoyment would be sadly marred by the uneasy consciousness that they were willfully basing an ignorance not shared by the rest of the world.

The B. B. C. apparently agrees with them, and thoroughly provides each week a "Surprise Item" which fulfills their modest desires. It is to be hoped that this feature will be continued despite the protest of those methodically minded people who love to have their entertainments mapped out for them with a precision that should be confined to Bradshaw.

These latter at present by no means get it all their own way. In addition to the "Surprise Items" officially labeled as such, there are others into which the element of surprise enters no less largely. There are, for example, periodical topical sketches of which neither the name of the writer nor the subject is announced beforehand; and there are those intriguing vaudville turns that are vaguely described as "A Variety Item from the London Coliseum, or the Palladium."

But even the most ardent radio lover of the unexpected will admit that these surprise pieces have one drawback. However excellent any one of them may be, however exactly they hit the listener's fancy, they leave behind them no record of their existence by which in the future the memory of the pleasure they have given may be recalled. Other items have at least the small memorial of announcement in the program of the Radio Times; but these live only for a brief quarter of an hour, and then are speedily forgotten. Some of them in the recent past have been too good to be so cavalierly treated, and they may as well be remembered while there is yet time.

Mr. Clive Bell's defense on the 12th of August, for example, of "The Morality of Grouse Shooting" was a graceful statement of a point of view alien to that of many of his listeners, and suggested that if so accomplished a controversialist as Mr. Bell could find no more effective argument in favor of this sport than he did on

### RADIO MIDSHIPMEN

Annapolis midshipmen of the second class, taking a course in radio-telegraphy, have proved adept operators, says a report from Naval Communications. After a course of five weeks, 233 middies of a class of 468 were able to do 15 words per minute or better and 452 could operate at 10 words per minute or better. Those midshipmen choosing to enter aviation are especially required to qualify as radio operators and to know the fundamental theory and practice of radio.

**O**NCE again radio legislation is aptly toward the problem of federal control will be shaken when the Radio Manufacturers Association and the National Association of Broadcasters hold their annual meetings this winter. These changes take place without number until another change takes place. Radio laws have always been a problem. The Federal Radio Commission, a child of compromise, has existed by sufferance, until something better could be devised. Now Washington is getting ready to devise that needed something.

In Congress, Senator Couzens, now chairman of the all-important Interstate Commerce Committee, is concentrating on his bill creating a Federal Commission on Communications and Power, a measure which many believe will require several years of Congressional deliberation. It would place under the jurisdiction of one commission, organized somewhat after the manner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, all of the present duties of the Federal Radio Commission, the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce and the Federal Power Commission, besides taking over the authority over the telephone and telegraph now resting in the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In other words, the Couzens bill proposes a sweeping reorganization of the several bodies having to do with wire and wireless transmission of both intelligence and power in interstate commerce. Radio would be only one among the many media placed under control of the proposed new commission.

Representative Wallace White, of Maine, co-author with Senator Dill, of Washington, of the Radio Act of 1927, will introduce another measure continuing the life of the Federal Radio Commission temporarily, when Congress convenes in regular session. He has indicated that this is President Hoover's wish, although it is known that the President keenly interested in the Couzens bill.

### Commission May "Carry On"

The third one-year lease on life given the commission by Congress expires next Dec. 31, and the commission is scheduled to become an appeal board sitting over the administrative decisions of the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce. There is general agreement that, even should another compromise bill fail of enactment by Dec. 31, this will not occur. The Secretary of Commerce and President Hoover did this very thing when he held that office is able to refer all administrative matters to the commission, thus, in effect, continuing it in force as at present.

Senator Dill concurs with Representative White's plan to continue the commission, basing his stand on the belief that the commission is needed pending the Couzens bill and other radio legislation that may be proposed. He will doubtless father a bill identical to Mr. White's in the Senate this winter. The attitude of the committee insists, however, that—

"For the good of radio regulation at least, the immediate enactment of the Couzens bill, or any similar bill, establishing a communications commission, should be opposed for the present."

Inside the industry an apparent

good chance of competition with wired radio.

There is another answer and that is legislation. Spain has solved the problem simply and effectively. It only allows 100 words of advertising talk to be put on the air during a single hour of radiocasting. That keeps it down perfectly.

France suffers from the same annoyance that the United States is experiencing, according to Sisley Huddleston, just over from there. He states that the few French stations are loaded down with advertising, with the result that practically everybody depends upon the British Broadcasting Company's programs for their radio enjoyment, and it is important to note that these latter are entirely free from advertising.

It is to be hoped that United States radiocasting sponsors will read the inscription on the wall.

## From Stock to Continuity

**S**OME radio program producers spend a good deal more money than we do, but I don't believe any of them give more time and thought to developing original ideas—and we think that that is what really counts in radio, just as it does in the stage, and in most other places," says Georgia Backus, who combines the functions of continuity writer and player in the dramatic hours at the Columbia System New York studios.

Like most typical New Yorkers she was born elsewhere—in Columbus O., to be exact, and in that city, her ability as a stock player was discovered—although it made no difference at all.

After further stock experience in Lansing, Grand Rapids, Skowhegan, Baltimore and Brooklyn—which gave her an excellent acquaintance with the tastes of the different parts of the East and middle West—Miss Backus made her bow upon the New York stage. Among the plays in which she took part in the metropolis were "East Side, West Side," "One of the

"Romany Patteran" hovered in the vicinity with queries as to their next offerings.

The stock company has been renowned as a training school for many stage folk who have later risen to prominence. Not a few who received this early experience have found themselves well fitted for work in the new field of the radio, or unseen drama. Miss Backus is one of these.

Like most typical New Yorkers she was born elsewhere—in Columbus O., to be exact, and in that city, her ability as a stock player was discovered—although it made no difference at all.

After further stock experience in Lansing, Grand Rapids, Skowhegan, Baltimore and Brooklyn—which gave her an excellent acquaintance with the tastes of the different parts of the East and middle West—Miss Backus made her bow upon the New York stage. Among the plays in which she took part in the metropolis were "East Side, West Side," "One of the

"Romany Patteran" hovered in the vicinity with queries as to their next offerings.

The stock company has been renowned as a training school for many stage folk who have later risen to prominence. Not a few who received this early experience have found themselves well fitted for work in the new field of the radio, or unseen drama. Miss Backus is one of these.

Like most typical New Yorkers she was born elsewhere—in Columbus O., to be exact, and in that city, her ability as a stock player was discovered—although it made no difference at all.

After further stock experience in Lansing, Grand Rapids, Skowhegan, Baltimore and Brooklyn—which gave her an excellent acquaintance with the tastes of the different parts of the East and middle West—Miss Backus made her bow upon the New York stage. Among the plays in which she took part in the metropolis were "East Side, West Side," "One of the

"Romany Patteran" hovered in the vicinity with queries as to their next offerings.

The stock company has been renowned as a training school for many stage folk who have later risen to prominence. Not a few who received this early experience have found themselves well fitted for work in the new field of the radio, or unseen drama. Miss Backus is one of these.

Like most typical New Yorkers she was born elsewhere—in Columbus O., to be exact, and in that city, her ability as a stock player was discovered—although it made no difference at all.

After further stock experience in Lansing, Grand Rapids, Skowhegan, Baltimore and Brooklyn—which gave her an excellent acquaintance with the tastes of the different parts of the East and middle West—Miss Backus made her bow upon the New York stage. Among the plays in which she took part in the metropolis were "East Side, West Side," "One of the

"Romany Patteran" hovered in the vicinity with queries as to their next offerings.

The stock company has been renowned as a training school for many stage folk who have later risen to prominence. Not a few who received this early experience have found themselves well fitted for work in the new field of the radio, or unseen drama. Miss Backus is one of these.

Like most typical New Yorkers she was born elsewhere—in Columbus O., to be exact, and in that city, her ability as a stock player was discovered—although it made no difference at all.

After further stock experience in Lansing, Grand Rapids, Skowhegan, Baltimore and Brooklyn—which gave her an excellent acquaintance with the tastes of the different parts of the East and middle West—Miss Backus made her bow upon the New York stage. Among the plays in which she took part in the metropolis were "East Side, West Side," "One of the

"Romany Patteran" hovered in the vicinity with queries as to their next offerings.

The stock company has been renowned as a training school for many stage folk who have later risen to prominence. Not a few who received this early experience have found themselves well fitted for work in the new field of the radio, or unseen drama. Miss Backus is one of these.

Like most typical New Yorkers she was born elsewhere—in Columbus O., to be exact, and in that city, her ability as a stock player was discovered—although it made no difference at all.

After further stock experience in Lansing, Grand Rapids, Skowhegan, Baltimore and Brooklyn—which gave her an excellent acquaintance with the tastes of the different parts of the East and middle West—Miss Backus made her bow upon the New York stage. Among the plays in which she took part in the metropolis were "East Side, West Side," "One of the

"Romany Patteran" hovered in the vicinity with queries as to their next offerings.

The stock company has been renowned as a training school for many stage folk who have later risen to prominence. Not a few who received this early experience have found themselves well fitted for work in the new field of the radio, or unseen drama. Miss Backus is one of these.

Like most typical New Yorkers she was born elsewhere—in Columbus O., to be exact, and in that city, her ability as a stock player was discovered—although it made no difference at all.

After further stock experience in Lansing, Grand Rapids, Skowhegan, Baltimore and Brooklyn—which gave her an excellent acquaintance with the tastes of the different parts of the East and middle West—Miss Backus made her bow upon the New York stage. Among the plays in which she took part in the metropolis were "East Side, West Side," "One of the

"Romany Patteran" hovered in the vicinity with queries as to their next offerings.

The stock company has been renowned as a training school for many stage folk who have later risen to prominence. Not a few who received this early experience have found themselves well fitted for work in the new field of the radio, or unseen drama. Miss Backus is one of these.

Like most typical New Yorkers she was born elsewhere—in Columbus O., to be exact, and in that city, her ability as a stock player was discovered—although it made no difference at all.

After further stock experience in Lansing, Grand Rapids, Skowhegan, Baltimore and Brooklyn—which gave her an excellent acquaintance with the tastes of the different parts of the East and middle West—Miss Backus made her bow upon the New York stage. Among the plays in which she took part in the metropolis were "East Side, West Side," "One of the

"Romany Patteran" hovered in the vicinity with queries as to their next offerings.

The stock company has been renowned as a training school for many stage folk who have later risen to prominence. Not a few who received this early experience have found themselves well fitted for work in the new field of the radio, or unseen drama. Miss Backus is one of these.

Like most typical New Yorkers she was born elsewhere—in Columbus O., to be exact, and in that city, her ability as a stock player was discovered—although it made no difference at all.

After further stock experience in Lansing, Grand Rapids, Skowhegan, Baltimore and Brooklyn—which gave her an excellent acquaintance with the tastes of the different parts of the East and middle West—Miss Backus made her bow upon the New York stage. Among the plays in which she took part in the metropolis were "East Side, West Side," "One of the

"Romany Patteran" hovered in the vicinity with queries as to their next offerings.

The stock company has been renowned as a training school for many stage folk who have later risen to prominence. Not a few who received this early experience have found themselves well fitted for work in the new field of the radio, or unseen drama. Miss Backus is one of these.

Like most typical New Yorkers she was born elsewhere—in Columbus O., to be exact, and in that city, her ability as a stock player was discovered—although it made no difference at all.

After further stock experience in Lansing, Grand Rapids, Skowhegan, Baltimore and Brooklyn—which gave her an excellent acquaintance with the tastes of the different parts of the East and middle West—Miss Backus made her bow upon the New York stage. Among the plays in which she took part in the metropolis were "East Side, West Side," "One of the

"Romany Patteran" hovered in the vicinity with queries as to their next offerings.

The stock company has been renowned as a training school for many stage folk who have later risen to prominence. Not a few who received this early experience have found themselves well fitted for work in the new field of the radio, or unseen drama. Miss Backus is one of these.

## Government Takes Reins in Australia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA—The Commonwealth

Government has now begun to take

over and control the radiocasting

stations of Australia, which have

hitherto been under the management

of private companies. This is in ac-

cordance with a new policy of the

Government, announced some time&lt;/div

## FRESH CAPITAL, MEXICO'S NEED, BANKER AFFIRMS

Vast Wealth Declared to Await Influx of Investments From Abroad

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—"An imperative necessity for Mexico is to secure the confidence of the people of other nations so that the influx of capital for its development may be provided," declared Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, vice-president of the Bank of Montreal, upon his arrival in Mexico at the head of a group of Canadian bankers.

Sir Frederick declares: "It is the Bank of Montreal's hope and belief that Mexico is entering upon a new and brighter era, the outstanding factors in which will be development of its rich resources and a consequent increase in the prosperity of the Mexican people. In this development the Bank of Montreal hopes to be identified prominently."

Education Is Broadest Sense

After the devotional exercises conducted by Mr. Smiley an address was made by Lewis Meriam, director of the survey staff of the Institute of Government Research which recently made what is generally considered an excellent and comprehensive report on "The Problem of Indian Administration."

The Bank of Montreal has been established in Mexico since 1906. "During that time," says Sir Frederick, "Mexico has had its ups and downs. But the Bank of Montreal has never lost faith in the country. We have always held that the Mexican people will rise superior to temporary vicissitudes and give the world an impressive spectacle of unity and progress."

Mexico's natural advantages, he declares, "cannot fail to mean an era of great commercial and industrial progress."

One of the foremost interests of the bank, Sir Frederick declares, is to further the existing friendly relations between Canada and Mexico and to promote trade between both countries. He pays a high tribute to the Government's road building and irrigation program and believes that tourist travel should be encouraged, giving his opinion that Mexico should have an annual income from this source of \$100,000,000. "Mexico," he says, "is surely one of the richest countries in the world in natural wealth, and one of the most beautiful."

**Census Work Outlined**

Gen. Hugh L. Scott arose to say that great care must be taken not to let the Indian question become solely a state or local matter saying that he believed such a problem could best be handled by the Federal Government.

D. L. F. Schmeckebeier, supervisor of the census in Indian reservations, to be started next year outlined some phases of his work.

Two members of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, Senator Leavitt of Montana, chairman, and Judge William Williamson of South Dakota, said they came to get the viewpoint of those interested in the Indian, but both contributed information about the Indian. In their respective localities, and told something of what their committee was doing. Mr. Leavitt said 40 bills concerning the Indian were before the committee this session. One bill, he said, was to provide for the preservation of the Indian sign language, certainly no less effective. Finland is near enough to Russia and the Sibulus of the Second Symphony to Tchaikovsky, to be taken to the heart of the Boston conductor. In such music he is not to be surpassed.

L. A. S.

**INDIAN PROGRAM STRESSES WORK AND EDUCATION**

(Continued from Page 1)

their services may be helpful in advancing the welfare of the American Indians.

The conference urges that money enough be appropriated to make the Indian service a model for all government.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the educational program for Indians must include much more than merely a school program of the conventional sort. It must be rooted in the real needs of the Indian people; it must help them to make their own way in the four essentials of education, health, economic wellbeing, family and community life, and wholesale recreation, including cultural and spiritual interests.

We commend the progress made by the Indian bureau in getting Indian children into the public schools. The Government should, however, seek to supplement the work of the local public schools with family case work, community-nursing and similar services necessary to make the adjustment to white civilization.

**Help Toward Employment**

In the educational program for Indians, care should be taken to provide a variety of opportunities for training, especially through the provision of scholarships and similar aids in existing institutions, so that qualified Indian youth may find the way open for any possible career.

Finding employment for Indians that will enable them to support themselves by their own labor, at least in accordance with a minimum standard of health and decency, must be a major activity of the Indian service, and adequate additional funds for this purpose should be provided at once.

In the case of Indian youth this activity should include not only vocational training and vocational guidance, but actual placement in productive enterprise with the necessary follow up to see that the boys and girls are satisfactorily established in their new environments.

In the case of adults this activity should include training and encouraging the Indians to use their own resources on the reservations, developing and extending their native arts and industries, introducing new local or home industries, and encouraging and aiding such Indians and their families as desire it or cannot find satisfactory means of livelihood on the reservations, to migrate from the reservations and become established in new localities.

**Challenge to Churches**

The new day in Indian affairs brings a tremendous challenge to the churches and the religious people of the Nation. Large as the contributions of the mission boards to the welfare of the Indians may have seemed in the past, they are now entirely inadequate for the needs of the immediate future. Now is the hour of opportunity.

In view of the lack of authority to preserve order within Indian reservations, to punish misdeeds and the lesser offenses, we urge upon Congress the prompt enaction of legislation which will ready the situation.

**UNION PACIFIC EARNINGS**

Carryon, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, said he expects the September gross revenues and net earnings to be less than last year's, due to smaller aggregate wheat crop in both Kansas and Oregon and of apples from California and of apples from Oregon and Washington.

status of the Indian as a citizen of the state in which he resides.

Every consideration of honesty and wise administration calls for the early determination of every Indian tribal claim against the Government.

**Appreciation From Guests**

Dr. Charles L. White of New York, executive secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, expressed on behalf of the conference to Mr. and Mrs. Smiley a deep appreciation for their gracious invitation to their guests at Lake Mohonk.

Dr. John R. Mott, chairman of the International Missionary Council, and president of the World Alliance of the Y. M. C. A., who recently returned from a round-the-world journey, in the closing address, advised the urgent need of effecting closer and more efficient co-operation on the part of all the Christian agencies in work among the Indians.

As one feature of the conference, Miss Mabel F. Knight, an adopted daughter of the Omahas, related authentic stories of the Indians of today, especially in the East. She exemplified some of the Omaha ceremonial.

Sir Frederick declares: "It is the Bank of Montreal's hope and belief that Mexico is entering upon a new and brighter era, the outstanding factors in which will be development of its rich resources and a consequent increase in the prosperity of the Mexican people. In this development the Bank of Montreal hopes to be identified prominently."

Sir Frederick's statement has roused interest in financial circles here because of the leading part which the Bank of Montreal, as the largest foreign bank operating in Mexico, has played in the financial situation of the country during the last few years, and because of the fact that the bank is now facing competition from the National City Bank of New York.

The Bank of Montreal has been established in Mexico since 1906. "During that time," says Sir Frederick, "Mexico has had its ups and downs. But the Bank of Montreal has never lost faith in the country. We have always held that the Mexican people will rise superior to temporary vicissitudes and give the world an impressive spectacle of unity and progress."

Mexico's natural advantages, he declares, "cannot fail to mean an era of great commercial and industrial progress."

One of the foremost interests of the bank, Sir Frederick declares, is to further the existing friendly relations between Canada and Mexico and to promote trade between both countries. He pays a high tribute to the Government's road building and irrigation program and believes that tourist travel should be encouraged, giving his opinion that Mexico should have an annual income from this source of \$100,000,000. "Mexico," he says, "is surely one of the richest countries in the world in natural wealth, and one of the most beautiful."

**Census Work Outlined**

Gen. Hugh L. Scott arose to say that great care must be taken not to let the Indian question become solely a state or local matter saying that he believed such a problem could best be handled by the Federal Government.

D. L. F. Schmeckebeier, supervisor of the census in Indian reservations, to be started next year outlined some phases of his work.

Two members of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, Senator Leavitt of Montana, chairman, and Judge William Williamson of South Dakota, said they came to get the viewpoint of those interested in the Indian, but both contributed information about the Indian. In their respective localities, and told something of what their committee was doing. Mr. Leavitt said 40 bills concerning the Indian were before the committee this session. One bill, he said, was to provide for the preservation of the Indian sign language, certainly no less effective. Finland is near enough to Russia and the Sibulus of the Second Symphony to Tchaikovsky, to be taken to the heart of the Boston conductor. In such music he is not to be surpassed.

L. A. S.

**INDIAN PROGRAM STRESSES WORK AND EDUCATION**

(Continued from Page 1)

their services may be helpful in advancing the welfare of the American Indians.

The conference urges that money enough be appropriated to make the Indian service a model for all government.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the educational program for Indians must include much more than merely a school program of the conventional sort. It must be rooted in the real needs of the Indian people; it must help them to make their own way in the four essentials of education, health, economic wellbeing, family and community life, and wholesale recreation, including cultural and spiritual interests.

We commend the progress made by the Indian bureau in getting Indian children into the public schools. The Government should, however, seek to supplement the work of the local public schools with family case work, community-nursing and similar services necessary to make the adjustment to white civilization.

**Help Toward Employment**

In the educational program for Indians, care should be taken to provide a variety of opportunities for training, especially through the provision of scholarships and similar aids in existing institutions, so that qualified Indian youth may find the way open for any possible career.

Finding employment for Indians that will enable them to support themselves by their own labor, at least in accordance with a minimum standard of health and decency, must be a major activity of the Indian service, and adequate additional funds for this purpose should be provided at once.

In the case of Indian youth this activity should include not only vocational training and vocational guidance, but actual placement in productive enterprise with the necessary follow up to see that the boys and girls are satisfactorily established in their new environments.

In the case of adults this activity should include training and encouraging the Indians to use their own resources on the reservations, developing and extending their native arts and industries, introducing new local or home industries, and encouraging and aiding such Indians and their families as desire it or cannot find satisfactory means of livelihood on the reservations, to migrate from the reservations and become established in new localities.

**Challenge to Churches**

The new day in Indian affairs brings a tremendous challenge to the churches and the religious people of the Nation. Large as the contributions of the mission boards to the welfare of the Indians may have seemed in the past, they are now entirely inadequate for the needs of the immediate future. Now is the hour of opportunity.

In view of the lack of authority to preserve order within Indian reservations, to punish misdeeds and the lesser offenses, we urge upon Congress the prompt enaction of legislation which will ready the situation.

**UNION PACIFIC EARNINGS**

Carryon, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, said he expects the September gross revenues and net earnings to be less than last year's, due to smaller aggregate wheat crop in both Kansas and Oregon and of apples from California and of apples from Oregon and Washington.

**AMERICAN RADIATOR EXPANSION**

Wall Street heard today that the American Radiator & Sanitary Manufacturing Company, which has a plant in Holyoke, Mass., makers of bathroom fixtures, has acquired the Govro-Nelson Company, also of Detroit.

**EX-CELLO AIRCRAFT ACQUISITION**

Ex-Cello Aircraft & Tool Corporation of Holyoke, Mass., makers of bathroom fixtures.

## How Ohio Steps Up Its Course



## NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SALES (in hundreds) High Low Last

1 Aerolite Corp. .... 12 14 12 12

4 Aero Sup B. .... 12 14 12 12

1 Aero Underwriters 32 32 32 32

2 Alaris Corp. .... 48 48 48 48

1 Alabama Industries 14 14 14 14

1 Alabama Tech Co. 149 138 138 138

65 Allied PowRite ... 72 68 68 68

1 Allied Pow'waf 46 46 46 46

2 Allis Chalmers Mfg. 100 97 97 97

5 Allis Chalmers Prod. 101 104 104 104

1 Allis Chalmers Tr. 12 12 12 12

1 Am Distil Co. .... 110 104 104 104

1 Am Elast. Co. .... 15 15 15 15

1 Am Chain Co. .... 44 44 44 44

1 Am Chem. P. & T. 30 30 30 30

3 Am Cit Pct B. .... 37 34 34 34

130 Am Com P. & T. 31 31 31 31

2 Am Cons P. & T. 50 49 49 49

4 Am Cons P. & T. 12 12 12 12

2 Am Cons P. & T. 12 12 12 12

1 Am Elast. Co. .... 124 119 119 119

1 Am Elast. Co. .... 135 135 135 135

50 Am Invest 'B' .... 26 24 24 24

5 Am Invest 'C' .... 26 24 24 24

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 9 9 9 9

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

1 Am Inv. Co. .... 12 12 12 12

# CONTINENTAL EUROPE · AFRICA · AUSTRALIA · NEW ZEALAND

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

**France****PARIS**  
(Continued)

DRESSES Ready to Wear  
COATS or to order quickly  
HATS You can have them at a  
most reasonable price and  
be attended by an

American Staff  
at  
18.

Pimell  
Av. de l'Opéra  
Outsides a specialty  
Not closed at noon.

9, rue Molière (Opera)

Hélène Krieger  
Dressmaking—Evening Wraps  
a Specialty

Will also make up your own materials.  
Rush orders promptly executed.  
Phone Gutenberg 52-30

LADIES . . . do not discard  
YOUR OLD BAGS  
when you can have them  
either repaired, remounted,  
transformed or dyed at mod-  
erate charges by  
the manufacturer, MARSAK  
29 boulevard Malesherbes  
(2nd floor), who also creates exclusive models  
at wholesale prices.

Edenette  
Vacuum Cup Washer  
Portable  
Electric Washer  
General Agent for France  
R. C. McNAB

Bols-Colombes, Seine  
Write for prospectus

Demonstrations: 48 Rue Ste. Anne, Paris

The Maison Ruffie  
11, rue Saint-Augustin (Opera)  
Always has on hand  
a good-size stock of

READY-MADE  
Model Gowns, Coats, Blouses,  
Trousseaux, Dreshabillies, Tea  
Gowns, Lingerie.

Immediate delivery to transients.  
English Spoken. Phone: Central 65-86

The Rivoli  
TEA ROOMS  
2, rue des Echelles (near Louvre)

English & American Confectionery  
Orders taken and delivered to your home.  
Breakfast—Lunch—Tea—Dinner

Graham  
is a thing of beauty. It may  
also be practical. Come and  
find one at

eulalie georges  
14 rue Duphot  
Tel. Gutenberg 41-97  
near the Madeleine

Jany Duclaux  
48, rue St-Honoré  
Tel: Central 99-67  
Metro Louvre

Model Gowns and Coats  
signed by famous Paris dress-  
makers at REDUCED PRICES

MARIA-JANE  
9, rue Saint-Lazare.  
EXQUISITE  
HAND-EMBROIDERED  
BAGS

Original designs  
Point Viennois, Aubusson,  
Petit Point, etc.

Large Choice of  
Russian Music

MUSIC FROM  
ALL COUNTRIES  
S. A. Des Grandes  
Editions Musicales  
22, rue d'Anjou, Paris

DAILY DOLLAR DINNER  
served from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.  
Also à la carte breakfast, dinner,  
Native American Cooks and  
Management.

The BEEF'S PANTRY  
15, rue Juliette Chauvigny  
Around the corner from 148 Boul. Raspail  
Telephone: Danton 51-87

MISS ETHEL SYMONDS  
at the  
WAYFARER'S TRAVEL AGENCY  
1, rue d'Alger, Paris,  
will find ANTIQUES and save your  
money when buying CLOTHES.  
Phone: Central 49-53

KATTYWARTE (Mr. Hanish)  
29, Avenue de Saint-Ouen  
Tel. Marceau 11-12  
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GROCERIES  
AND BEVERAGES  
No shop, but delivery to your door

Germany

BAD SALZBRUNN I. SCHL.  
Boarders Received  
Good Cuisine Moderate Terms  
FREMDENPENSION

HAUS BERGFRIEDEN  
Proprietor: Frau Wegener  
Gute Verpflegung—Mäßige Preise

BADEN-BADEN  
Kaiserallee 4/vorm. Russ. Hof. Tel. 625  
FREMDENHEIM NOETLING  
Sunny aspect, close to "Vanderbilt" conference  
rooms with running hot & cold water, bath,  
breakfast & supper if desired. Zimmer mit  
fließendem Wasser in sonniger Lage an der  
Allee. Frühstück, Abendessen und Wunsch.

BERLIN  
Watches, Gold and Silver Ware of  
every kind procured or sold.  
made to order. Repairs. WALTER  
DIECKHOFF, Gleditsch Str. 7. Uhren,  
Gold- und Silberware jeder Art Repara-  
turen. Neuauftügungen.

LINEN FEATHER BEDS  
FRAU ELSE BINNER  
Sleemastadt  
Reis. Str. 15 Tel. Wilhelm 3218

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

**Germany****BERLIN**  
(Continued)

CAFE TEA ROOMS  
High-Class Confectioners  
**Hilflich**  
Established 1863  
24 Leipziger Strasse (West End)

KARL LINDE JUN.  
BUILDERS and DECORATORS  
Berlin-Neukölln

Richard-Pfeiffer-Str. 8581

Sämtliche Maurer,  
Zimmer- u. Putzarbeiten

Hausreparaturen, Fassadenarbeiten

CARPETS LINOLEUM  
M. LAMMFROMM & VOGEL

Potsdamer Str. 127 Tel. Nollendorf 112/22

TEPPICH LAUFER LINOLEUM  
Monitor Leder, Kunstleder, Rindleder, ausgenommen Linoleum u. Markenartikel

Ladies' and Gentlemen's  
TAILOR  
Moderate Prices

FRIEDRICH KOLLMAYER

Charlottenburg

Hardenberg Str. 25. Near Zoo Station

Tel. Steinplatz 556

MODENHAUS SPITTELMARKT

Kur Strasse 26

Dresses and Blouses  
Good Cut Guaranteed. Moderate Prices

Damaskoeder and Blouses  
Beste Qualität

Eigene Herstellung, daher billigste Preise

Excellent Viennese Cuisine

KUTSCHERA am Schillertheater

Bismarck Strasse 109  
Charlottenburg

All noted Home and Foreign Papers

Silk Materials — Neckties — Evening Shawls — Ladies' and Gentlemen's Woollen Materials — Best quality only

SEIDEN-MEYER

CHARLOTTEN STR. 59 (Mohren Str.)

CLICHÉS DRAWINGS ARTISTIC PRINTING ARNOLD GOTTSCHLING BERLIN S-WALLSTR-66 ARGOT

Confetionery

E. S. CHEU

Wilmerstr. Holzmarkt Str. 14

KONFITUREN-SCHOKOLADEN Clemens Schokolade

HOTEL MÜNCHENER HOF

Anhalter Station, Königgrätzer Str. 34

3 minutes from Potsdamer Station

Modern Comforts Running Water.

Moderate Prices

BERUFSBEKLEIDUNGS-U. IVASCHEATELLER

W. 50, Würther Str. 21. Tel. B-Brüssel 4278

Table, Bed and personal linens on stock or made to measure. Nurses' Uniforms. Stockings.

BOOKSELLERS

EFFECTENKANTOOR N. V.

(Original firm established 1869)

444 Heerengracht

ALL BANKING BUSINESS

Wambersie & Son

General Forwarding Agents

Custom House, Insurance-brokers,

Agents to Holland America and other

regular lines.

Passage-Agents to regular lines.

da Ruyterkade 108

REMBRANDT—GARAGE

K. STAPEL

Lux Motorcars for Hire

Kerkstraat 279 Phone: 33955

Ladies' Hats, Coats & Dresses

Specialty: Better Class

Viennese and Parisian Ready-Made

Clothes

FIRMA BUYSMAN

82 van Baerstraat Phone: 21105

DRESSMAKING

MISS ANITA J. SPAAN

P. C. Hooftstraat 64

Phone: 23474

THE HAGUE

Heldring & Pierson

(Original firm established 1873)

1b Korte Vyverberg

All Banking Business

Architect-Contractor

Aannemer's Bedrijf

H. J. BAARSLAG, Jr.

Fahudstraat 15-17. Tel. 73435

JAC. KOETSIER

Fahrenheistraat 722 Tel. 34228

Meezenlaan 61. Tel. 36909

Comestibles—Delicacies—Meats

FREIBURG I. BRG.

Black Forest, Freiburg i/Bris., POST HOTEL

View of Park

Good table, Room with running hot and cold water and bath.

Restaurant, Telegrams: Post-hotel Freiburgstr.

MARTIN BELOW

Hemburg 20, Hansastrasse 16 am Semperplatz

Telephone: B-2 Uhlenhorst 3610

Blumen—Pflanze—Décorations

COURTYARD TEA ROOM

American Lunch, Tea Room and

Cafe. Tornabouoni 13, first floor. Opposite the Strozzi Palace.

LADIES' CLOTHING

LATEST PARIS MODELS

Gowns, Wraps, etc., at her shop Via

Tornabouoni 13, first floor. Opposite the Strozzi Palace.

GEORGE A. COLE Art Dealer

Covers made to order in the

following sizes:

16" by 14" 8" by 6"

18" by 16" 10" by 8"

20" by 18" 12" by 10"

22" by 20" 14" by 12"

24" by 22" 16" by 14"

26" by 24" 18" by 16"

28" by 26" 20" by 18"

30" by 32" 22" by 20"

32" by 34" 24" by 22"

34" by 36" 26" by 24"

36" by 38" 28" by 26"

38" by 40" 30" by 28"

40" by 42" 32" by 30"

42" by 44" 34" by 32"

44" by 46" 36" by 34"

46" by 48" 38" by 36"

48" by 50" 40" by 38"

**General Classified**

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions, except Sunday edition. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a "Rooms To Let" or a "Situations Wanted" heading.

**AGENTS WANTED**

**SELL** beautiful \$1 Christmas card assortments, 10 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a "Rooms To Let" or a "Situations Wanted" heading.

**EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN**

BALIARIED POSITIONS \$2500 to \$25,000. Many opportunities for men of organized service of 10 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position; personal interview; the position is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity concealed and present position protected; no fees or retainers; agents seen only once and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Down town Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

**HOUSES TO LET**

TO LET—DAINTON BEACH, FLORIDA. English cottage, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; every convenience; Frigidaire, furnace, lay fireplace in living room; dining room; sun porch; antique rooms with bath; house artistically furnished. Oriental rugs, baby grand piano; family room; sun porch; deck. \$1000 per month. See Seaview Section: \$2500 for winter season. E. W. GILHULEY, 903 N. Atlantic Ave., Englewood, N. J.

**MRS' REPRESENTATIVES**  
YOUNG MAN of highest integrity established 10 years in Hollywood, fine business connections, desires agency, domestic or import, for distribution in California. LESLIE E. CUFFE, 601 Guaranty Bldg., Hollywood, Calif.

**REAL ESTATE**

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—For sale in fine residential section, 12-room house and garage with 2 car garage, 2nd floor, corner, A. T. Tel. 355. Mountain Blvd., Englewood, N. J.

HOLLYWOOD, FLA.—For sale, residence, bargain. Hollywood ocean bathing beach, 15 miles north of Miami. Spanish type bungalow, furnished, built six years, in vicinity of beach, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, by owner. Living room, sun parlor, 2 bedrooms, tile floor bath, dining room, kitchen, unusually well equipped and equipped, also sun porch. Large one-car garage, front entrance, built-in cupboards, hot water tank and rear porch. Large one-car garage, built-in, built-in cupboards, hot water tank, with complete bath, screened from garage, built-in, built-in cupboards, hot water tank and rear porch. Large one-car garage, built-in, built-in cupboards, hot water tank, with complete bath, for chauffeur or 2 cars; laundry, built-in, built-in cupboards, hot water tank and rear porch. Cost owner \$23,500, will sell for \$12,500 furnished; all cash, no trade, owner now engaged in other business. CHAS. W. HARGOG, owner, 1917 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, Fla. Phone 32139.

J.I. Wernette & Son  
REALTORS

GLENDALE SINCE 1917  
CALIFORNIA Los Angeles  
15 Minutes from Center

PASADENA, CALIF.—For sale in southwestern end of Pasadena, large family home, 5 master bedrooms, 3 porches, new gas furnace; no trades considered. 610 S. Grant Ave.

SUNGL—OPPORTUNITY at present to invest in a large house, massive cut stone house, large rooms, wide, easy stairways, cottage and outbuildings; 20 acres land, 200 ft. frontage on large trees and fine vineyard; climate unsurpassed; one house on highway from Oakhurst to San Joaquin River. ROBERT ELLIS, Sunol, Calif., owner.

**REPRESENTATIVES WANTED**

Good Opportunity for Women Agents in every community to sell imported goods, 10% commission, no consignments of stock sent; no expense express; unusually liberal commission. EHRINGE, Hill, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

**SERVICE BUSINESSES**

Metropolitan 5078 TUCKER 5883  
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Agency) 1100 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
HOTELS and HOMES; registration in person. 220-31 H. W. Helman Bldg., Los Angeles

**LET TO LET—FURNISHED**

CORONADO, CALIF.—Furnished home for rent; 3 bedrooms; desirable neighborhood; near hotel and ocean; \$150 per month; if leased \$200 per month. G. O. GLASS, 1000 N. Main.

HULLSIDE home, beautifully situated; 9 rooms, 3 baths; Chinese rugs, radio, electric range, etc.; for 3 to 6 months. P. O. Box 234, Beverly Hills, Calif. 1919.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palace Apartments, 1000 N. Highland Ave., 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 mud and telephone service; ideal living room; large sun parlor; one block church, cars, just off Hollywood Blvd. 1622 N. Sycamore. Granite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Westchester Apartments, at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished; steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; car line: Ocean 1901.

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.  
MOVERS

OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS  
WE OFFER TRAVELING SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO  
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points  
Also Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont  
115 MASS. ST., BOSTON  
Tel. HAX market 3307

**HOUSES TO LET**

Bay View House,  
Winthrop, Mass.

17-room house, well furnished, near ocean, stores and station. Good proposition. Suitable for rest home or rooming house.

H. V. GRANDIN, Agent  
39 Crest Avenue  
Ocean 1430

**OFFICES TO LET**

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Practitioner's office, Alice Newell, 4169 or Haddington 9825. To let, 2-room apartment with kitchenette and bath, furnished, for all September next. Apply on premises.

BOSTON, 50 Commonwealth Ave.—To let, 2-room apartment, well furnished, for all months, bath, rear, \$40. Tel. Back Bay 8752.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Opposite Art Museum—Small suites, reasonable rates; references, apply Office, 454 Huntington Avenue.

BROOKLINE, N. Y.—4½ room apartments, neighborhood, Frigidaire, \$75.00. 227 Rawson Rd., Hubbard 1921 or Rent-755-M.

N. Y. C., 17, West 95th St.—Beautiful 2-room apartment, unfurnished; tiled bath, all improvements; quiet, clean, comfortable.

OVERLOOKING FENWAY

BOSTON, 222 Hemenway St.—Small furnished suite, suitable for couple, in semi-private home; modern conveniences, clean, quiet, comfortable.

**TETLOW HALL BOSTON ONE Beautiful Apartment**

Unfurnished, or will furnish for good tenancy, living room, large kitchenette, bath, window kitchenette, one bath; plenty of heat and hot water. Tel. Regent 4268.

TO LET—In Somerville, Mass., near Bedford, upper apartment of 8 large, square, main rooms, 2nd floor, 2nd floor, 2nd floor; extra closet accommodation; all improvements; very desirable location; adult American family preferred. \$90 a month. Telephone Somerville 1040-A.

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

BACK BAY BOSTON  
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished; no undesirable tenant wanted; \$25 up. SHELDON VALLEY CO., 130 Audubon Road, Brookline 4308.

BOSTON, 50 Commonwealth Ave.—To let, 2-room apartment with kitchenette and bath, furnished, for all months, bath, rear, \$40. Tel. Back Bay 8752.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Opposite Art Museum—Small suites, reasonable rates; references, apply Office, 454 Huntington Avenue.

BROOKLINE, N. Y.—4½ room apartments, neighborhood, Frigidaire, \$75.00. 227 Rawson Rd., Hubbard 1921 or Rent-755-M.

N. Y. C., 17, West 95th St.—Beautiful 2-room apartment, unfurnished; tiled bath, all improvements; quiet, clean, comfortable.

**APARTMENTS WANTED**

FIVE-ROOM apartment wanted in Providence, R. I., near Christian Science church; reasonable. F-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**BOOK REPAIRING**

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE Redding All kinds of Books Boston 42 Portland St., Tel. Haymarket 0243 Boston

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

RESTAURANT, tea room, near New York University; successful business; opportunity; reasonable terms arranged. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

**Local Classified Advertising**

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions, except Sunday edition. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a "Rooms To Let" or a "Situations Wanted" heading.

**DANCING STUDIOS**

RICHARDS STUDIO OF DANCING  
39 State Street—Private Studio  
Open for Season—Private Classes  
Dances Friday Evenings—Tel. B. 6960

**DIRECT MAIL SERVICE**

Na sh Letter Bureau  
Multiplying, Mimeographing, Addressing  
Folding, Mailing. Public Stereotype.  
130 West 42d St., N. Y. C. WISCONSIN 1185

**DRESSMAKING**

CUSTOM dressmaking and first class remodeling. ANDREWTE, Modiste, 1908 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Aspinwall 7449.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

Commerce Employment Bureau  
JOHN L. WILLIAMS  
505 5th Ave., New York City. Vanderbilt 2607

**BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**

MARY F. KINGSTON  
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C.

**FLORENCE SPENCER**

Commerce Employment Bureau  
2 West 43d Street, N. Y. C. PENN 6900.

**MISS AINSWORTH'S AGENCY**

ATTENTION ATTENTION  
Riverside Drive, corner 115th St., Cathedral  
3331 New York City.

**WENDLA LARSON AGENCY**

2 West 125th Street, New York City  
Dependable white service. BELLA BREGER, Licensee.  
Telephone: Harlan 6204-2409

**GARAGES**

A SMALL garage where you will feel welcome and at a reasonable price. Call 2-6130.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

COMPANIONABLE woman who has had some experience taking care of one needing attention, and can prepare simple foods for two, no lifting or heavy work. P-35. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**HOOTED LINE**

BOSTON, Beacon St., Water Side—Rooms that are unusual, single or double, with or without private bath; quiet, quiet home; Tel. Commonwealth 5225.

**SMART**

neat, capable maid at 473 Waltham St., West Newton, Mass. Tel. West Newton 1360.

**WOMAN**

for cleaning and general work by day; also to take washing home (Boston) P-36. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**HOME COOKED FOODS**

CATERING  
Pies, Cakes, Brownies and Beans  
Baked to Order  
Salads Made and Lunched Put Up  
Suite 4, 8 Dalton St., Boston Phone Com. 3790

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

N. Y. C. 312 Madison Ave.—Home with attention, who may rest you; quiet, cheerful room, telephone. Phone Monument 2006.

**MRS. BERTHA ROBINSON**

TELE: PRINCETON 5707  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**

Furniture and Antiques  
Also modern furniture.  
University 3799

**HOUSES TO LET**

Bay View House,  
Winthrop, Mass.

17-room house, well furnished, near ocean, stores and station. Good proposition. Suitable for rest home or rooming house.

H. V. GRANDIN, Agent  
39 Crest Avenue  
Ocean 1430

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.  
MOVERS

**OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS**

WE OFFER TRAVELING SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO  
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points  
Also Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont  
115 MASS. ST., BOSTON  
Tel. HAX market 3307

**HOUSES TO LET**

Bay View House,  
Winthrop, Mass.

17-room house, well furnished, near ocean, stores and station. Good proposition. Suitable for rest home or rooming house.

H. V. GRANDIN, Agent  
39 Crest Avenue  
Ocean 1430

**OFFICES TO LET**

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Practitioner's office, Alice Newell, 4169 or Haddington 9825.

To let, 2-room apartment with kitchenette and bath, furnished, for all September next. Apply on premises.

BOSTON, 50 Commonwealth Ave.—To let, 2-room apartment; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 mud and telephone service; ideal living room; one block church, cars, just off Hollywood Blvd. 1622 N. Sycamore. Granite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Westchester Apartments, 623 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Many delightful two and three room apartments with kitchenette, some with bath; large sun porch; steam heat, daily maid service; elevator; garden apartment centrally located; B and E cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Westchester Apartments, at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished; daily maid service; car line: Ocean 1901.

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.  
MOVERS

**OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS**

WE OFFER TRAVELING SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO  
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points  
Also Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont  
115 MASS. ST., BOSTON  
Tel. HAX market 3307

**HOUSES TO LET**

Bay View House,  
Winthrop, Mass.

17-room house, well furnished, near ocean, stores and station. Good proposition. Suitable for rest home or rooming house.

H. V. GRANDIN, Agent  
39 Crest Avenue  
Ocean 1430

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

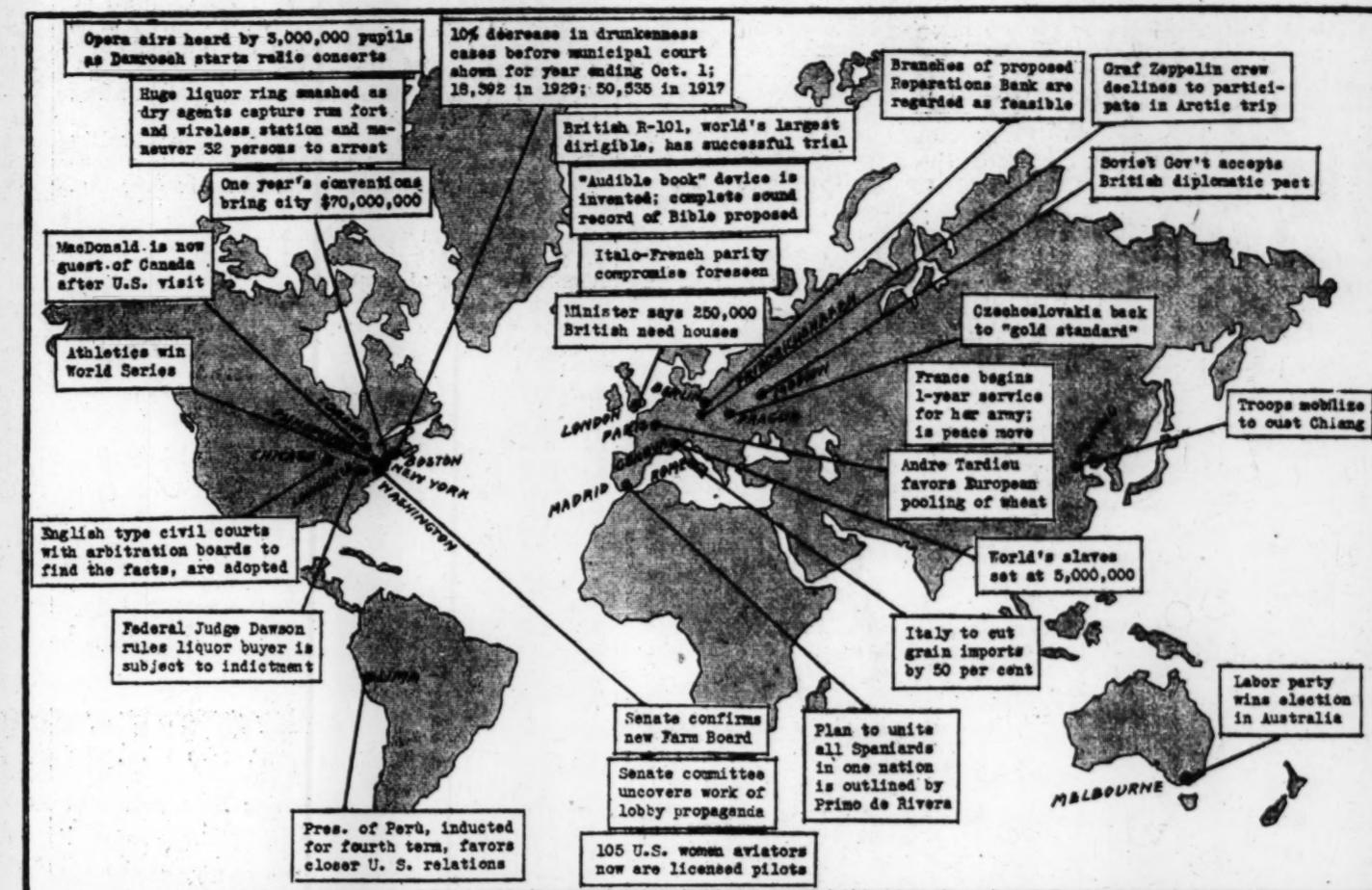
E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.  
MOVERS

**OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS**

WE OFFER TRAVELING SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO  
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points  
Also Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont  
115 MASS. ST., BOSTON  
Tel. HAX market 3307

# DAILY FEATURES

## World News of the Week at a Glance



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



### Quaker Relief

DR. RUFUS M. JONES recently told a Layman's Luncheon organized at Memorial Hall by the London Missionary Society a little known but fine story of the work of the American Quaker Relief Unit in France after the war.

For 250,000 francs the relief workers purchased five army dumps containing just the tools and materials the French peasants needed for building up their homes and lives again. "We then had to go to the French authorities and ask them to let us have the help of 200 German prisoners," said Dr. Jones, adding, "We said that we should not guard them with guns, but we would put them on their honor. With their aid the material was removed and sold at a nominal price to the peasants. Even then 2,000,000 francs were realized, and with this money we established a maternity home at Chalon, which we presented to the French people."

"While the prisoners were working,

for or rather with us, we had each of them photographed. We also calculated how much they would have earned had we been allowed to pay them. Our workers, when they were allowed into Germany, sought out the wives and families of these prisoners, brought them news of their well-being, gave them the portraits, and left on the table their earnings. It was a small thing to do, but in hundreds of homes and villages in Germany it instantly changed the whole attitude toward the enemy."

"We got suddenly an insight into what it means to make an adventure of good will toward people who do not expect it."

### Odds and Ends

#### Milk Weight

At ordinary temperatures milk is said to weigh 8.60 pounds a gallon.

#### Great Britain's Census

Large maps are now being prepared which show every street, alley and court in England and Wales. They are to be used in the next census to be taken in 1931.

#### Huge Rentals

Many of the small "frankfurter" and soft drink stands located on Broadway, New York City, are said to pay from \$25,000 to \$50,000 for their annual leases.

#### TRUE service requires that men live in the spirit of venture, hazarding all for their Master's ends; wealth, abilities, career—whatever it is that has been entrusted to them for use.—SHAFTU

### In Lighter Vein



Ladies' Home Journal  
A NONUNION DISHWASHER

#### Strange Land

Eustace: "Do you speak Latin?"  
Erica: "No; I've never even been there."—Montreal Star.

#### Perhaps a Hint

A golfing husband was entertaining a friend. They were left alone talking for some time after dinner. Then the wife entered the dining room to hear her husband pass some remark about "holes in one."

"My goodness!" she said. "Are you still talking about golf?"  
"No, dear," said her husband, with a smile; "we're talking about socks."—Pearson's.

#### The Smallest

"This is a good restaurant, isn't it?" perfunctorily queried the new client.

"Yes, sir. If you order a fresh egg, you get the freshest egg in the world. If you order a glass of milk, you get the best glass of milk in the world, and—"

"I believe you, I ordered a small steak!"—Pearson's.

#### Tenting

A kindly but somewhat patronizing landlady inquired of the young bride how she and her husband proposed to spend their holiday.

"Our plans so far," replied the bride, a little distantly, "are only tentative."

"Oh, how delightful!" exclaimed the landlady. "I'm sure you'll enjoy camping out more than anything else you could do."—Montreal Star.

#### Persistent

A small-part actor used to haunt his agent's office, saying, "Anything don't for me today, Ted?" And Ted would respond: "Sorry, Charlie; nothing doing."

As the weeks went on words became superfluous. Charlie would look in, lift his eyebrows inquiringly, and Ted would shake his head.

This went on for weeks. Then one day Charlie broke silence. He strode in, saying: "Oh, by the way, Ted, don't book me for any job during the next fortnight. I've decided to take an 'olday.'—Tit-Bits.

#### Brevities

**Potholder:** Can it be said that garage men live off the "fat" of the land?

**Arkansas Gazette:** News that the onion is a member of the lily family certainly didn't come from the lilies.

**Detroit News:** A man is that large, outdoor person who always builds the picnic fire to windward of the place where the tablecloth was laid.

**London Humorist:** "I always get what I want," states a business man, "no matter how long I may have to wait for it." We don't; we generally hang the receiver on the hook and give it up in disgust.

**Buffalo Evening News:** The secret of happiness? "Never buy any automobile but except the ones that describe the superior car you have."

**London Opinion:** "Girl motorists are improving," says an expert. That's just the trouble. They sometimes go in the direction they signal, and people are not used to it.

**Salem Journal:** When the airplane becomes more popular than ever before, what will there be to prevent people like the birds, migrating with the seasons?

**London Opinion:** Over a thousand old motorcars are abandoned in New York every month. Over here, apparently, old cars are equipped with new clocks and start life afresh as taxis.

### The Children's Corner

#### The Mail Bag

JUNIOR at Putnam Hall, which is a prep school near my home. I should like to correspond with somebody abroad, especially from Scotland or South Africa, but I should be glad to get letters from anybody in the United States, and I promise to answer all the letters that I receive. I am especially interested in books, music, and tennis.

#### New York, New York

Dear Editor:

I want to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Mail Bag. I have gained four lovely correspondents through it and have written to many more girls from whom I hope to receive answers. As you see from the heading of my letter, I live in the great metropolis, New York City, and am going to school in England, but I am over here for the holidays.

If any girl is learning Spanish or French I should love to hear from them. If there is a French girl who wants to learn English I will write her in French and she can answer in English. In this way we can correct each other's mistakes. I am afraid I couldn't do this in Spanish, however.

#### Wickliffe, Ohio

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, though I have often intended to write. I am 17 years old and I should like to write any girl near my age who is willing to write me. I am interested in riding, tennis, (I can't play, though), reading, and music. I am going to school in England, but I am over here for the holidays.

If any girl is learning Spanish or French I should love to hear from them. If there is a French girl who wants to learn English I will write her in French and she can answer in English. In this way we can correct each other's mistakes. I am afraid I couldn't do this in Spanish, however.

#### Saskatoon, Canada

Dear Editor:

It is only those of us who have benefited by the Mail Bag who really realize what a beautiful idea it is. Through it I have interesting friends in nearly every part of the world now.

The Monitor certainly has many things in it to interest the teen age, boy or girl, and I certainly appreciate the Sundial Corner, the Mail Bag, and the beautiful subjects discussed in its pages. I think that Christian Science Sunday School students should try to cultivate a correspondence across the seas, for some day we may meet these friends, and what a joy it will be.

I hope to hear from many of the Mail Bag girls. Phyllis W.

#### Oak Lane, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I too must express my appreciation, our appreciation, I should say, for the Christian Science Monitor. There are just three in our family, but we all think the Monitor a fine and beautiful paper and an example of clean and instructive journalism, and we are grateful for it. I like especially the metaphysical articles, and the articles on art, literature and music. Those that I value particularly I place in notebooks or file for future use. I also have a poetry notebook which contains a number of poems from the Home Forum and I have a great many articles on poetry in reference to its construction and appreciation.

Our home is in a suburb of Philadelphia and I attend the Cheltenham High School. Swimming is my favorite sport but I have a number of other interesting hobbies. I should be very happy if through this letter I could gain some correspondents of my own age (I am 17). Since the study of art means a great deal to me perhaps some girls in foreign lands or our own country having a similar inclination would like to write to me.

All good wishes to the Mail Bag and its friends.

#### Florence B.

CAMPIONE, PENNSYLVANIA

Answering Letters

Letters to the Mail Bag correspondents should be addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., receives the letters, and when the addresses are completed and the names and addresses of the sender should also be included.

The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

It is also writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

#### European Cities



SCUFFLIN' LEAVES

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1929

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## The Christian Science Monitor

### Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Let the Nations Have No Military or Naval Alliances

THE old conception of alliances still prevails in some political quarters. When Mr. MacDonald came to the United States, it was supposed by a few suspicious diplomats who had not changed their manner of thinking, that his visit betokened an attempt to bring about an Anglo-American alliance. Anybody with the slightest knowledge of the American mentality will realize the absurdity of the belief. Now there comes from Europe a more detailed account of the efforts of Nationalists in two countries to construct a Franco-German alliance.

This Franco-German alliance, as it has been elaborated, is based upon a pooling of military forces—just as the purely imaginary Anglo-American alliance was based upon a pooling of naval forces. Under the scheme expounded by Herr Rechberg, a German industrialist who has been particularly conspicuous in framing economic accords between France and Germany, it is proposed that France shall maintain an army of half a million men, while Germany shall be allowed to increase its army of 100,000 men (as laid down in the Versailles Treaty) to 300,000 men. There should be, say the sponsors, a Franco-German headquarters staff which would draw up military plans.

Belgium would, of course, be invited to join the combination; and, strange as it may sound, Poland would be asked to participate. The inducement held out to Poland is that unless it comes to an agreement with Germany, it will have potential enemies on either side—Russia to the east and Germany to the west; but if it really makes peace with Germany, then Germany and Poland together can face and defy their gigantic eastern neighbor.

Naturally a price is to be paid for such an alliance. The German spokesmen demand the obliteration of all clauses referring to war guilt. They hint more vaguely at the restoration of colonies. They would have the Danzig corridor, which divides Germany in two, ceded to Germany; and France and Germany would then guarantee to Poland the right of transit in perpetuity along this route. Danzig itself would become a German city, but would be regarded as a free port. No territorial changes are suggested in Upper Silesia, but economic arrangements by which German and Polish industrialists should share in profits are held to be necessary.

That there have been active negotiations along these lines is unquestionable. German generals and politicians have seen fairly influential persons in Paris—including at least two ministers; while French generals and politicians have visited Berlin and have discussed such a plan. It cannot, therefore, be dismissed as a daydream, for the specific conditions have been expressed in black and white by their authors, and many of those who have taken part in the conversations are far from negligible in the counsels of their respective countries. Yet officially no step appears to have been taken; and it is to be trusted that, tempting as some of the propositions are, nothing will be done to build a Franco-German alliance on militarist foundations.

Behind the scheme is the old imperialistic idea of a mighty nation which would dominate Europe. Indeed, its authors make no secret of their intention to erect another empire such as that over which Charlemagne ruled—an immense Empire of the West. If France and Germany were united, they would undoubtedly wield extraordinary power. The question to be asked is whether they would employ such power aright; and we may properly doubt whether the hegemony of Europe can safely be entrusted to men who openly admit their militarist methods. Internationalism is not necessarily the union of two or more nationalisms which believe that they will be stronger working together instead of remaining in opposition.

Always do we come back to the need of right motives. That there should be the closest Franco-German co-operation is the wish of all men of good will. But it should certainly not be an exclusive or a military co-operation. It should have its center in Geneva, where the League of Nations provides machinery for the pacific activities of every country. It would be better if the whole notion of particular alliances, which cannot fail to provoke counter-alliances, were set aside. It was this kind of understanding that was largely responsible for the Great War, and any reversion to the old methods, though the partnership may be new, is calculated to have the same effects.

Those who were thinking in terms of a Franco-German alliance, naturally saw in the MacDonald visit to the United States the British reply, in the shape of an Anglo-American alliance. They were completely mistaken, but their mistake serves to illuminate the whole conception of alliances, which necessarily resolve themselves into one group of nations ranged

in hostility against another group of nations. By all means let us assist in forming the closest possible friendships between peoples, but these friendships should be used in the general interest of the world and be merged in universal friendship.

### Mr. Snowden on British Finance

A WHOLE Socialist castle of cards has come tumbling to the ground with Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Snowden's sensible and courageous speech on finance at the British Labor Party conference at Brighton. One of the most cherished of British Labor theories hitherto has been that Parliament has only to control the banks in order to produce cheap money. On September 28, just five days before Mr. Snowden spoke, the Daily Herald, which is the British Labor Government's official organ, discussing the recent rise in the bank rate, said: "But what if unemployment, instead of being conquered, instead of being diminished even, is greatly increased? Yet, in the opinion of many who are qualified to judge, that is the quite certain effect of the present policy of the Bank of England. Indeed, that is the object of the so-called 'deflationary policy' of the bank."

Two days after the Daily Herald's statement appeared, Ernest Bevin, one of the most influential of the British trade union leaders, referred to the rise in the bank rate as "the challenge of the money lenders to the state and to industry," and described the bankers as "manipulators of gold" who threaten a "fearful attack on wages and conditions and the standard of life of our people."

Philip Snowden showed that all such ideas are a mischievous fallacy. In the course of a detailed defense of financial orthodoxy, Mr. Snowden said: "The rise in the bank rate is, under existing conditions, the only means we have to restore unfavorable exchanges and to regulate the basis of credit. Naturally this increase has caused a considerable amount of adverse criticism, but in no quarter where opinion is informed has there been any suggestion that in the circumstances any other course was possible."

Going on to explain the objects of the committee just appointed to investigate banking, financial and credit policy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer cautioned his supporters not to suppose that the Government intends to attempt an attack upon the existing order of things. "The setting up of this committee," he said, "implies no reflection whatever upon British banking and financial institutions. Whatever improvements may be possible for their methods and their constitution, the fact still remains that these institutions are pre-eminent in the world for their soundness and their probity."

It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance from the British standpoint of these declarations. Mr. Snowden has long occupied a unique position of influence which his recent success in championing British interests at The Hague has strengthened. The sound attitude he has now taken in regard to finance has had an immense effect upon his followers.

### At Last, the Right Necktie

HOW many times has the average man donned a new polka-dot cravat—the very latest from Paris," the salesman assures him—only to have his enthusiasm dampened by the discovery that scores of his acquaintances are similarly equipped with the same sky-blue tie?

Let him smile again. French haberdashers have developed a "personalized" necktie warranted to satisfy the individual whims and fancies of the well-dressed gentleman. A steering wheel, perhaps a car trade-mark, woven into the flowing fabric at once proclaims the avocation of motorist; the rhythmical clef with embroidered sharps and flats makes melodious the lot of the musician; a single stripe of aces of hearts, clubs, spades and diamonds announces the bridge player.

One of the first groups to be benefited by this innovation in cravats is the college professor, for too many years subject to caricature and witicism. Cartoonists and jokesmiths have sometimes insisted that one type of college professor possesses but a single ancient necktie, and that this is not always in evidence at public gatherings. Here is a chance for this savant to show the fashionable world how some of the new "personalized" cravats may best be worn to dignify every occasion and glorify every pursuit.

Several well-chosen cravats will be found sufficient. For the classroom lecture the professor may choose a brown scarf bearing the design of an open book. For a spirited game of golf, a cravat embroidered with niblick and winged sphere will be most appropriate, while attendance at an afternoon social occasion may be aptly symbolized by a miniature cup and saucer. If the professor delights to dig in the garden, his scarf may flaunt a tiny rake and hoe rampant upon a field of green.

If the professor—or any other man similarly accoutered—lapses into absent-mindedness and forgets where he is going, he has only to look at his tie and all will be well.

### Killing for Sport: What Defense?

OF LATE a growing section of public opinion in England has become increasingly hostile to hunting, shooting, and kindred so-called sports; but the numerous attacks which have been launched against them have provoked singularly little response. Particularly few and feeble have been the replies to the allegations of cruelty brought against stag hunting. There are, however, two exceptions to be noted to this general silence among the devotees of hunting. The first is "The Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man," which Siegfried Sassoon published anonymously near the beginning of the year. Mr. Sassoon is too fastidious a writer to make his book a polemic on hunting; he defends hunting only by description and implication, as is the manner of an artist.

"The Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man" is indeed a very beautiful book; it is full of the atmosphere of the leisurely southern English countryside. But it does not owe its beauty to the hunting scenes it contains; rather does its value lie in its pictures of such things as Mr.

Sassoon's slow walk home many years ago in the gathering twilight of a winter evening by the side of his horse Harkaway; or the cricket match between the teams of rival villages; or a country Sunday morning, with church bells ringing in the distance, and the local Anglo-Indian colonel reading from Isaiah. The book would have lost little or nothing had hunting never been mentioned.

Clive Bell's radiocast speech on "The Morality of Grouse Shooting" not long ago was a definitely controversial affair. It was interesting, but not convincing. He admitted that killing was an essential part of the supposed enjoyment of grouse shooting, and that it produced an undesirable mental condition. But in answer he asserted that often when we feel at our noblest we are really in a bad mental state. Often, for example, our supposed virtue may be only self-righteousness.

This is true enough, but it merely means that we sometimes think ourselves virtuous when we are not. It does not in the least mean, as Mr. Bell seems to think it does, that there are no occupations that produce desirable conditions of thought. It is consequently of great importance in this matter that grouse shooting is not one of them. If these two replies represent all that can be said in behalf of killing for sport, the conclusion seems inevitable that hunting for pleasure is decidedly on the defensive before the bar of public opinion.

### A Boon to Musical Scholarships

MUSICAL scholarship must get an impetus from the gift of \$10,000 which the Beethoven Association of New York has made to the Library of Congress as a tribute to Oscar G. Sonneck. Besides that, the idea of government patronage of esthetic activities, much favored by Sonneck, must come up for study and remark; and all the more because the presentation of the check by Harold Bauer, president of the association, to Herbert Putnam, the Librarian, took place just when the Washington chamber-music festival was opening, early in October. Research into the artistic past of the United States, which was a special pursuit of Sonneck during his incumbency as Chief of the Music Division of the Library, will doubtless be encouraged; but at any rate, prizes are to be awarded and stipends assigned for original contributions in historical and critical fields. Then, too, the whole matter falls under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, as chairman of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and in such capacity and for such purpose, this member of the President's Cabinet may be said to act like a minister of fine arts and education.

The plan, as officially announced, might have been devised by Sonneck himself, so closely does it follow lines which he from time to time laid down in the course of an interview. For it is well known that his vision of the future of America included a picture of a government-directed center of musical learning. While his talk may never have run too specifically on the theme of a national conservatory, his meaning was nevertheless clear enough. Nothing too presumptuously said as to what the name of the institution should be, or even as to how it should be organized, his main concern was with the idea itself—an official music standard set up in Washington and given the highest possible dignity and sanction.

Most of the projects and proposals for a congressionally sponsored school, college or faculty of music have been conceived in imitation of European models. Sonneck knew too much about French, German, Italian and Russian conservatories and too much, at the same time, about the mood and habits of official Washington to entertain either mistaken or inappropriate fancies. From his recorded talk, it is plain that he believed in feeling the question out and in advocating nothing but what showed practical American quality. He was wont to refer to the establishment of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge concerts and the erection of an auditorium for them in a Library of Congress courtyard as the right sort of beginnings. Obviously, the fund established in his honor represents a continuing move forward, if only a slight one, from those points.

### Editorial Notes

Again the gloomsters have missed their guesses. The lugubrious predictions that rain or lack of it, or sunshine or lack of it, would make the 1929 harvest a miserable one have been belied by one of the most bountiful crops for many years. In New England, at least, farmers are rejoicing at overflowing apple storage bins and brimming potato houses, to mention only two crops. In Maine there are so many potatoes, and at such good prices, that the farmers' savings accounts are showing a highly favorable trade balance. Nowadays, however, no silver-tongued gold-brick salesman is likely to remove any portion of the profits. The Aroostook farmers are much more likely to spend the winter in Florida.

Reports from Tokyo, Japan, state that the baseball games between Waseda and Keio Universities for the national intercollegiate baseball championship attracted 40,000 spectators each day. It certainly looks as if it would not be long before we could have real world series between the championship nine of Japan and the championship nine of the United States.

If anything were needed to prove that flying when properly done is one of the safest means of transportation, what could be more conclusive than the record of E. Hamilton Lee, a United States air mail pilot, who has spent 12,740 hours in the air, flying 1,250,000 miles without a single mishap.

These new geographic crackers ought to solve many a problem. For Willie who does his lessons well, Texas; for Johnny who doesn't, Rhode Island.

Denmark has changed the title "Minister of War" to "Minister of Protection." Will the next step be "Minister of Arbitration"?

To the average farmer, on chilly nights driftwood on the grate is the frosting, solid oak the cake.

### The Hoover-MacDonald Memorandum

By PHILIP KERR

LONDON

THE joint statement of policy issued by President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald on October 9 is a document of somewhat different significance than may, perhaps, have been generally understood. It has been acclaimed on the one side as an Anglo-American alliance; it has been deprecated on the other as a mere bundle of grandiloquent phrases whose power will evaporate at the first serious disagreement. It is, of course, neither of these things.

Clive Bell's radiocast speech on "The Morality of Grouse Shooting" not long ago was a definitely controversial affair. It was interesting, but not convincing. He admitted that killing was an essential part of the supposed enjoyment of grouse shooting, and that it produced an undesirable mental condition. But in answer he asserted that often when we feel at our noblest we are really in a bad mental state. Often, for example, our supposed virtue may be only self-righteousness.

This is true enough, but it merely means that we sometimes think ourselves virtuous when we are not. It does not in the least mean, as Mr. Bell seems to think it does, that there are no occupations that produce desirable conditions of thought. It is consequently of great importance in this matter that grouse shooting is not one of them. If these two replies represent all that can be said in behalf of killing for sport, the conclusion seems inevitable that hunting for pleasure is decidedly on the defensive before the bar of public opinion.

It is not an alliance, for three main reasons. The essence of an alliance is that it is directed against some potential enemy, that it commits the parties to joint military or naval action, and that it establishes some special legal and moral relation between the signatory powers. The Hoover-MacDonald memorandum repudiates all these interpretations.

It is in essence declares that the two powers have reached a common agreement toward international problems and hope to bring all other nations into line in adopting the same agreement—that of the Pact of Paris.

But it is also much more than a set of mere pious opinions. A century ago Lord Canning proposed that what is now the Monroe Doctrine should in substance be made jointly by the United States and Great Britain. President Monroe refused, and issued it in 1823 as a unilateral policy. Today the policy of making the peace pact effective, asking a Monroe Doctrine for giving peace to the whole world—for that is what the memorandum really means—is issued jointly by the heads of the two governments.

The significance of the memorandum can be seen in another way. The real root of the Anglo-American difficulty in the last few years has not been the question of the exact number of cruisers each should have, or the size of guns to be mounted on them: it has been the fact that each was pursuing a different policy toward the rest of the world.

Great Britain was co-operating actively with other nations in trying to make the League of Nations effective. The United States was set on maintaining its neutrality in the quarrels of the Old World. The consequences were obvious. Great Britain was thinking not only of using its navy as a means of protecting its far-flung communications—India, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand—it was thinking, also, of its obligations to promote peace in Europe by severing all trade relations with any nation which went to war in defiance of its obligation to submit its quarrels to investigation by the League of Nations. The United States, on the other hand, was thinking not only of using its navy as a means of protecting it from attack, but even more as a means of insisting that its trade should be immune from interference of other nations when they were at war—that is, of protecting its rights as a neutral if war ever came. Hence the trouble over cruisers at Geneva. Great Britain demanded the cruiser strength which it thought necessary to protect its communications all over the world, and incidentally to fulfill its obligations under the Covenant. The United States demanded a naval ratio which would make it impossible for Great Britain to interfere with its trade in the event of war. Both presented their own proposals in a form which could be justified as "parity," though they actually differed widely from each other.

The first step toward resolving the deadlock so created was ratification of the peace pact, for it made it possible for the two governments to agree to the peace pact ruled out the possibility of war between Great Britain and the United States altogether. Each government was then able to say to its own admirals: "You need not take the other

country into account in estimating the naval strength necessary to our own security." This was the foundation upon which the provisional naval agreement was built. Great Britain reduced the number of cruisers it regarded as essential to fifty of a total tonnage of 339,000, of which only fifteen were to be 10,000 tons, armed with eight-inch guns. The United States was to have somewhat smaller total tonnage, but eighteen or twenty-one of the 10,000-ton "treaty cruiser" class. The balancing of American "offensive" superiority in tonnage and number was possible only because war had been totally ruled out of consideration. But this agreement on "parity"—the first fruits of the Pact of Paris—solves only half the problem. It does not settle the ultimate problem of Anglo-American relations. It does not settle what is to happen when war threatens or breaks out elsewhere. For, as already indicated, the root difficulty always has been that Great Britain, under the Covenant, almost bound to be called upon to interfere with neutral trade on behalf of the League whenever war breaks out anywhere, while the policy of the United States hitherto has been to preserve her own neutrality and use her navy to protect her trade from interference.

The Hoover-MacDonald memorandum, while it does not solve this difficulty, opens the way to a solution. While acceptance of "parity" makes it impossible for Great Britain to interfere with neutral trade, except with American consent, the Hoover-MacDonald memorandum is in effect the abandonment by the United States of "neutrality" as its main foreign policy and the substitution of a policy of promoting peace on the basis of the Pact of Paris. This promotion of world peace is not to be by entanglement in European diplomacy. Nor is it to be by commitments to use naval or military power or economic "sanctions." It is primarily to be by use of "moral force" in "co-operation" with all other powers who are willing to promote the peace of the world on the same basis.

Fundamentally, therefore, the Hoover-MacDonald memorandum affirms that both the traditional British and American policies in foreign affairs are to be changed and that, the old issue of "freedom of the seas"—that is, of the controversy about the relative right of belligerents and neutrals in time of war—has been swallowed up in the new question of how war itself is to be prevented.

Thus, after many years, a basis has been found for Anglo-American co-operation, not in establishing predominance over the rest of the world, but in promoting the peace of the world. That is a tremendous fact, fraught with immense hope for mankind. Great Britain and the United States have been the powers which have principally developed political liberty and democracy in the modern world.

This fact is a guarantee that they will not abuse their power to destroy either liberty or democracy anywhere. Yet, if they associate to put an end to a system whereby international disputes are settled by barbarous and inhuman methods of war, the end of war is in sight, and public opinion of the vast majority of the nations will rally to their support.

The determined co-operation of the English-speaking people for the purpose of preserving peace was a necessary condition to ending the war system on earth. Nothing less could challenge the forces which make for strangulation and war. The Hoover-MacDonald memorandum is a notice to the world that the day of war is doomed, that the unity of men and nations of which poets and idealists have dreamed is at last to appear. That is the true significance for mankind.

### From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

THREE hundred years ago publicity was born—that is, paid advertising as we understand the term today.

The event took place in France, and the author of the first experiment was Théophile Renaudot. The Council of the King accorded him the right to open an address bureau in the Rue de la Calandre, at the Sign of the Cock. For three sous anyone might demand information about employment, or almost any other matter, while the very poor were not required to pay anything. M. Renaudot was a philanthropist whose principal concern was that no one should lack work, and to this end he edited an inventory of labor, which gentlemen, clerks, and cooks among others might consult. A list also included objects for sale, and we find among the items, for example, a request for a companion with whom to voyage for a fortnight in Italy. Someone else wished to dispose of a young yonder at a reasonable price.

Mt. Etna and the Eiffel Tower have at least one thing in common. If it should happen that you lived on the upper slopes of Suresnes, and if it should be your custom to rise with the sun, you might see on certain mornings an unusual sight. The sky must be clear, and a mist must still lie thickly over Paris. Then in the early dawn you will see simply the uppermost tip of the tower fixed like a small lighthouse in the heavens. Gradually, as the rose beams push through the atmosphere, the mist disappears and the black tracery of the structure descends slowly on to the city. Have you ever steamed by Mt. Etna at dawn and